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"PENSIVE"

—S. K. Tripathi

Balcony of Hatheesinh's Temple, Ahmedabad.
(Photo by N. G. Shah.)

Kumari Nera Bose who won the first prize in instrumental music in the All-India Music and Dancing Competition in Delhi

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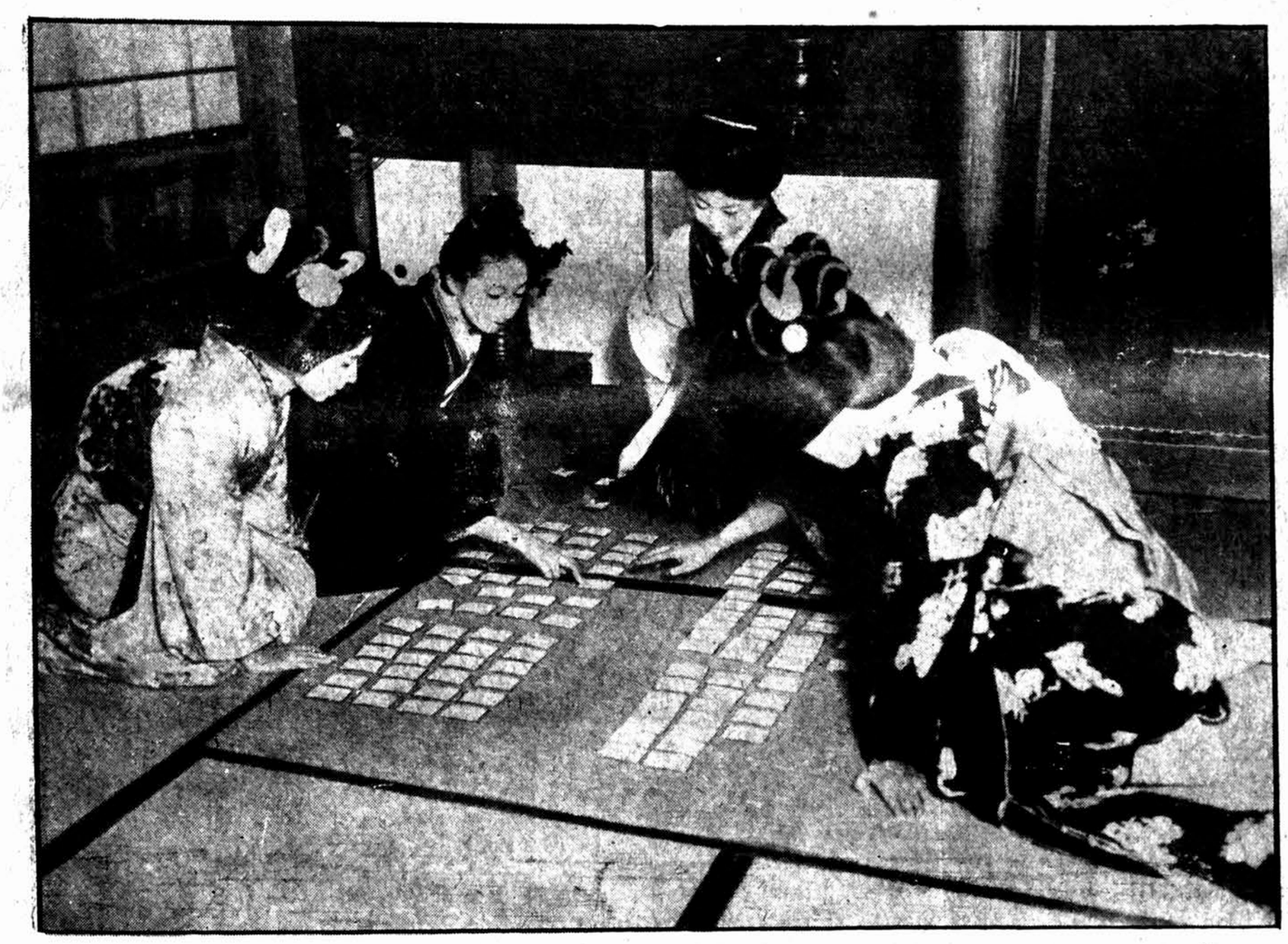
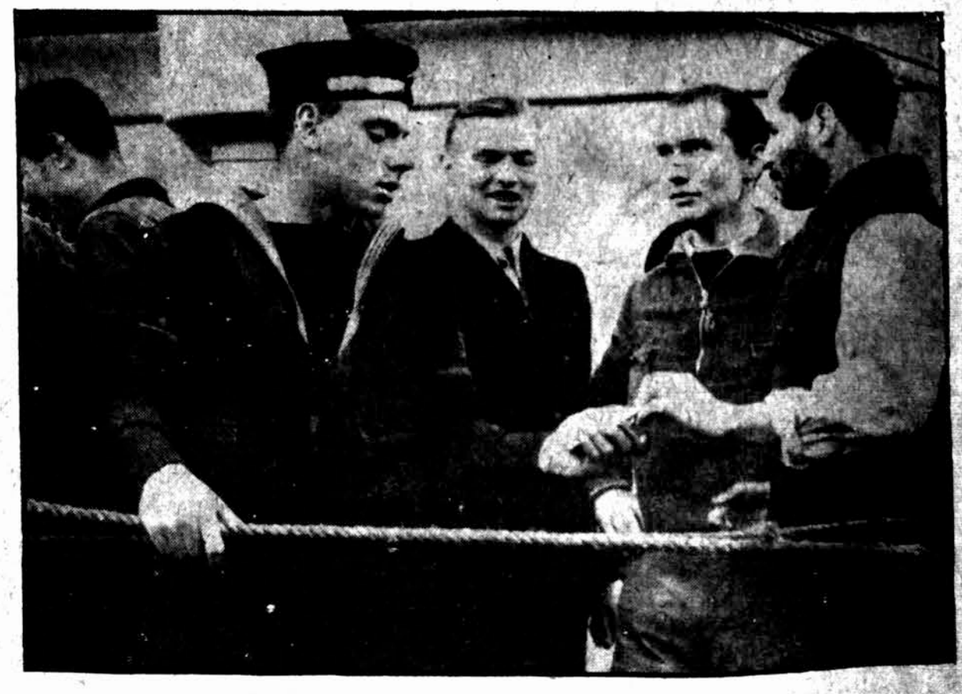


Japanese maidens playing their favourite New Year game.

Kumari Shushama Dass who won the first prize in classical music in the All-India Music and Dancing Competition in Delhi.

This picture—taken in 1932, before Hitler came to power—was republished in a German paper a few weeks ago. Now Hitler has forbidden any further reprinting of the picture because it makes the Nazi bosses look ill-dressed and undignified.



"Have a smoke, mate": British sailor hands cigarettes to members of the crew of the German U-Boat which had been sunk. The picture was taken "somewhere in Britain" on arrival of the British naval vessel carrying the crew.

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BOMBAY: DECEMBER 31, 1939.

THE WORLD'S FIVE MILLION SLAVES

By W. J. PASSINGHAM

A RECENT report from Sydney, New South Wales, reveals that aboriginal girls are still being sold to the highest bidder in the wilds of Central Australia, and it is safe to say that the same goes on in many parts of Africa and Asia to-day.

The French Colonial Office issued not long ago a report to the effect that there is an alarming increase of the traffic in white girls for the harems of coloured potentates. So far, it seems that this latter form of slavery has defied all efforts at control, for most of the girls involved are of age and have the right to sign away their liberty if they wish to do so. The French report states that there is hardly a prince in the Colonial territory of that country who has not a few white girls in his harem. Reports from missionary societies show that throughout Northern Africa there are thousands of white slaves of all European nationalities.

According to a report published in 1933 by the "Union Gazette," and on the authority of Sir Herbert Stanley, the High Commissioner, slaves are still stripped and flogged in the Protectorate of British Bechuanaland. Red Sea slaves are captured in various regions of the African side, smuggled down to the coast, and shipped in fast sailing dhows across to Arabia under the very eyes of the British Red Sea Fleet. Pursuit is rendered extremely difficult and dangerous owing to the constantly changing sandbags extending for miles from the shore. In countries bordering the Red Sea the slave traffic flourishes under the protection of local sultans and emirs.

Hundreds of thousands of slaves toil under the broiling Abyssinian sun, victims of swift and silent raids across the Sudan border by black slave traders. From the comfort of remote villages, screaming women and children are carried off and sold into lifelong bondage.

Doctor Mezan, President of the Jewish Association connected with the League of Nations, declared in 1934 that large numbers of slaves also come from Transjordania.

"So open is the traffic," declared Doctor Mezan, "that a negro can be bought at prices carying from £20 to £40, and 2,000 such slaves are transported across the Red Sea yearly."

Connived at By European Powers

He asks if, in these circumstances, certain Great Powers have not failed in their civilising mission. "The European Powers cannot plead ignorance," he goes on, "because at Jeddah, that port on the Red Sea which serves as a point of disembarkation for the Holy City of Mecca sixty miles distant, the slave market is actually held 300 yards from the Consulate of a Great Power. The importation of negro slaves is officially recognised and permitted in the Kingdom of the Hedjaz, where there is a tax on slave-owning equal to about two English pounds per head."

According to Doctor Mezan, the slaves taken across Transjordania "pass under the eyes of the British High Commissioner." Among these bands of slaves are not only natives, but large numbers of white men. In the Yemen district 40,000 Jews live in a state of slavery!

Sir John Harris, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, reminded English-speaking people throughout the world that there are still 5,000,000 men, women and children who are slaves in China, Abyssinia and Arabia, Liberia, along the Persian Gulf, and in the Morocco. He also revealed that a Christian Church is one of the largest owners of slaves in Abyssinia. In other words in the whole world! The Church concerned is the Christian Coptic Church, the native Christian Church of Egypt, which has 450 churches and monasteries, ten bishops in Egypt, one in Khartum, and three in Abyssinia.

Slave Markets Of China And Japan

Lady Simon, wife of the Chancellor of Exchequer of Great Britain says that—"Children are sold like sheep in the slave markets of China. Little girls are often bought as cheaply as cats. A ten-year-old boy can be bought for five shillings. In the city of Chaotang, for instance, it is actually considered luckier to have a cat than to have a little girl. In the height of a famine in this part of China four thousand little girls were carried pack-saddle for twelve miles to the city, and there sold as slaves for a few shillings each."

In 1934, when droughts, floods, and insect ravages destroyed Japan's harvest, six hundred and twenty-seven young girls in one district alone of the Fukushima Prefecture were sold to Geisha houses and "Yoshiwara" establishments. Their parents were "lent" sums ranging from £3 to £90. These loans are rarely repaid by Japanese parents, and the

(Continued On Page 6.)

NEW YEAR'S EVE

"O earth, shake off thy sombre plight,
Doff every sign of sorrow,
A snowy robe of bridal white,
should be thy garb to-morrow."

—JEAN ROBERTS.

New Year's Eve is an occasion of happiness and enjoyment for all. It brings forth merriment and open-heartedness from every soul. But, it is again an occasion that brings recollections of the year gliding towards oblivion. It awakens "the strongest and most heartfelt associations."

One of the least pleasing associations is the havoc modern refinement has made. "The world has become more worldly. There is more dissipation and less of enjoyment." Pleasure has widened its stream, but not without becoming shallower. Society is more enlightened and elegant, but lacks in "strong local peculiarities," and its heartfelt homely delights. The traditionary customs have disappeared.

And what recollections does it bring? Recollections of death, famine, war, and scuffles. Recollections of jobless men in search of work, "children crying themselves to sleep in homes that have very little food in the larders," and "those who make the streets their couch . . . . without the covering even of rags." No wonder the old year is full of sad memories.

But the heartache must be soothed by memories less morose. Recollections of heroic deeds, kind hearts, fortitude, unselfishness, and love. Recollections of an infant's innocent smile, maternal heartfelt love, azure skies, starry nights, and deft tunes.

And so, Old Year, we wish you Good-bye; and would remember you for all that is good. And soon you will glide away yielding place to another dawning from the womb of Eternity.

Hail to thee New Year!

May you fill the wrecked hearts with joy: Thus removing sorrow from humanity. May you bring rich harvests to the farmers; thus making the city dweller's table overflow in abundance. May peace and goodwill among men accompany you during your majestic march; thus freeing humanity from wholesale slaughter, and making it realise the benefits of Universal Brotherhood and co-operation.

We wish you to be prosperous in trade and commerce; thus stopping the hue and cry of unemployment, and the pangs of poverty.

We greet you with the best of wishes, 1940!

We lay our sincerest efforts at your service; that your name may be embossed in golden letters on the pages of Time. We wish you to observe diligently the exalted ideal we set for you.

"May all that makes for pleasure,
Smile on you to-day;
And joy in fullest measure,
Glide your onward way."

—D. D. 'ELAVIA.

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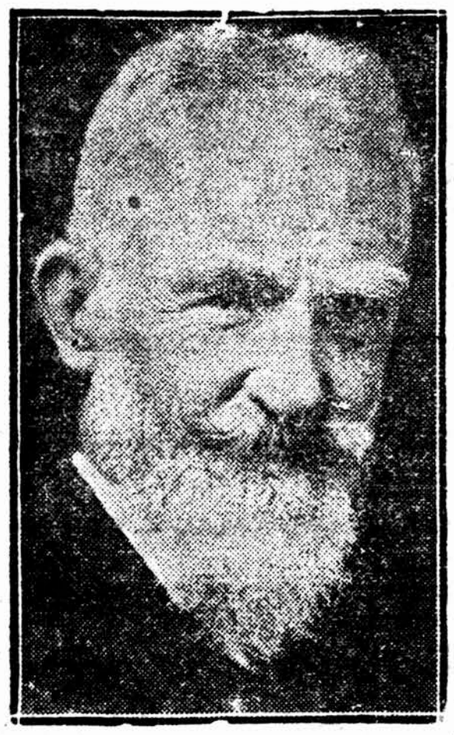
Bernard Shaw Faces Storm

Recently the "Picture Post" in "Our War Aims," published a letter from Bernard Shaw. Many readers, the "Post" says, have written condemning G. B. S. Here are some of the letters—and Bernard Shaw's reply.



BERNARD SHAW

The Skittish Youngster's Shrewdness

MR. SHAW'S article is an interesting example of that skittish youngster's usual mixture of shrewdness, gross exaggeration and palpable distortion.

He answers those people who hold that Hitler's aggression must be halted by saying "Had we not better wait till Hitler tries to do it?" Apparently he has either never heard of, or has forgotten, the subjugation of Austria, the crushing of Czecho-Slovakia and the destruction of Poland!

He tells us that the tyranny we endure a home is such as "no Fascist dictator would dream of." What a pity that he cannot be transported to Germany, and then be compelled to write, against the existing regime, just such a tirade as the one which you reproduce.

He would then be immediately incarcerated in a concentration camp and tortured to death: while with his last breath he could murmur that there was, after all, a difference between Hitler and a Chamberlain "dictatorship." However we must accept with philosophy the obvious fact that Shaws will be Shaws

William Platt, Stanmore.

* * * *

No Use As Smoke-Screen Maker

Many thanks for the views of the famous on our "War Aims." But what, I ask you, what about Mr Bernard Shaw?

Doubtless, much of what he says is true But since when did G.B.S. have to bolster up his case by the now famous Nazi method of ignoring every fact that does not suit the argument?

Is he losing his grip, or is the whole tirade an elaborate smoke screen to gloss over the fact that his much admired friend, Joseph Stalin, has indulged in an act of wanton brigandage?

It's no good dear G.B.S. We admire you Sometimes, we almost love you You are a landmark in our national life. But as a maker of smoke-screen, you're not so hot.

(Mrs.) M. Sanderson, Sheffield.

* * * *

Honour Still Exists .....

Mr. Shaw states, in effect, that we must now hasten to clasp Hitler's hand of Peace, hail him as a jolly good fellow, an excellent leader of the German people

But what of Poland, and of British honour? Does Mr. Shaw signify that Britain should follow Hitler's example and scrap all Pacts when it suits her convenience. He must not forget that honour is still esteemed by British people.

(Mrs.) Margaret Chisholm, Saltburn-on-Sea.

* * * *

His Views Are Seldom Sound

It seems a pity to include Mr. Shaw's stupid effort in such an interesting feature as "What are our War Aims?" Mr. Shaw does not know much, and what views he has are seldom sound. As far as I can discover, the only really sound view he holds is that being an Irishman he knows better than to live in his own country

How does he propose to "make Peace," as he calls it, with a man like Hitler, who never keeps his word? It is lucky that we do not take our Bernard seriously. But when he writes such balderdash as this, he is not even amusing—and when he ceases to be that, his excuse for existing at all vanishes.

L. S. Shadwell.

Kingston Deverell, Warminster.

* * * *

Dastardly And Despicable

I have never read so dastardly or despicable an opinion as that of G. B Shaw's in your "War Aims" feature. Intolerable enough in peace, such blatant unpatriotism in war is traitorous, especially coming from a man whose adopted country has been kind enough to recognise him as one of their leading lights.

V. Bailey,

Hadlow Down, Sussex.

* * * *

Greatest Since Shakespeare, But—

So Shaw becomes the Carlyle of our age! You ask him for a constructive opinion on current affairs, and he can only inveigh against previous mistakes.

Great Britain has long ceased boasting about the Treaty of Versailles and has never insisted on it in all the late negotiations with Hitler Presumably, Mr. Shaw would advise us that there has never been anything worth fighting for.

Czecho-Slovakia was not worth it; Poland is not worth it. But if Mr Shaw had been a Pole and England had not favoured Poland's struggle, he would probably have devoted some of his literary ability to condemning bloated, self-satisfied democracies of the West.

Shaw is probably the greatest dramatist since Shakespeare But does the impracticable commonsense of his plays qualify him to express a criticism in every sphere?

When we have won the war, and we ask Mr. Shaw to make a constructive criticism of peace proposals, he will reply glibly, "Ah! But then, I didn't make the war.

F. Lawrence Ward, Guildford.

* * * *

Discomfort Inevitable

The war in Poland is over, states Bernard Shaw. But she has been at war for centuries to save her national life.

Has Shaw failed to understand Mr Chamberlain's perfectly clear statements that we want to give the Polish people that peace which has been so ruthlessly taken from them?

Does he realise that all our benefits have been won by the discomforts of some individual or country? He is prepared to enjoy these privileges, but he rebels at the prospect of suffering to hold them.

H. T. Benson, Kings Road, Hay Mills, Birmingham.

* * * *

B. Shaw Is Cock-Sure

What is your object in publishing B Shaw's letter? It only annoys and raises the temperature of a lot of decent people who have sufficient worries at present.

As far as I can make out, B. Shaw's argument is something like this: A young man with a nice property has two professional murderers as neighbours. They agree to kill the young man and divide his property between them. Having done this, B. Shaw argues, why prosecute them? The young man is dead and you cannot restore his life, so why worry? If you want to fight, wait until the murderers attack you and then defend yourself.

B. Shaw has always suffered from a surfeit of colossal conceit. This is a disease which grows worse with age. Instead of B. Shaw, his name should be cock-sure.

R. E. Palmer, Bryntirion, Warren Road, Bournemouth W.

* * * *

Propaganda The Nazis Like

It is unfortunate that you should spoil such a splendid issue by reproducing the extract from Mr. Shaw's "Uncommon Sense About the War." Such an article is hardly to be expected from a man of Mr. Shaw's calibre.

There is apparent throughout a pains-taking effort to be constructive, but the result is a miserable failure. In fact the letter is prominent for one thing—its lack of cohesion and common sense. True, gaps in the present system are apparent, and we are enduring sufferings and discomforts But we cannot expect to wallow in comfort in these abnormal times.

Though I think that Mr. Shaw does not believe one word of what he wrote, he is doing a great disservice to the cause for which the democracies are fighting. It is the sort of propaganda the enemy look for

Joseph Bartolo,
Regent Square, W.C.

* * * *

The Worst Offender

I am more impatient every day with the pusillanimity of those who are making a fashion of apologising for the treaty of Versailles. Their opinions are an unconscious tribute to the success of German propaganda. The worst offender among those you quote is Mr. Bernard Shaw. A treaty at the end of a successful war must be dictated. If we were to treat Germany with the same consideration at the end of the war as we had been prepared to do at the beginning, why go to war at all? Our enemy, we agree, is not the German people, but neither is it merely Nazi-ism. Our enemy is the post-Bismarckian German State: and that is what Clemenceau would have destroyed in 1919, but for Mr. Lloyd George's betrayal of our friends, and Wilson's flatulent idealism.

Norman Suckling
Liverpool.

* * *

Shaw Hits Nail On Head

Bernard Shaw's letter on War Aims has hit the nail on the head. If 90 per cent. of the cannon fodder in the country (which includes myself) were allowed to voice their opinion against the brave bellowing of fat politicians who make sure they keep well behind the said cannon fodder, you would find that they heartily agree with every word Mr Shaw has written. Innocent people will always be blasted to hell while there is profit to be made from armaments.

Why didn't they have a vote in the country to find out whether the cannon fodder wanted to be slaughtered?

A. James, Bristol.

* * * *

"Not Bloody Likely!"

May I contribute to your letter columns as one who fought in the last war and expects shortly to fight in this, and is not worrying about it?

Mr. Bernard Shaw is the nearest right of all your commentators on war aims. By strict ethics, in accordance with Mr. Chamberlain's ill-advised guarantee to Poland, we ought to declare war on Russia. As we have no more chance of pushing Russia out of the piece of Poland she has abstracted than we have of pushing Piccadilly Circus up Regent Street. it is obvious that we are tempering our sense of justice with a proper expediency in this matter That being so, the sooner every country starts putting its high principles in the left luggage office and sits down to a conference table the better

An independent Poland will be easy to obtain—much easier than at the end of three years or even six months. If we fight to overthrow the present regime in Germany, it may be replaced by a Communist Germany Does France, and do we want Bolshevism the other side of the Rhine? In the immortal words of Eliza Doolittle —"Not bloody likely!"

Seaforth, Author's Club.

* * * *

And This Is Bernard Shaw's Reply;

I think this a rather cruel selection of specimens of our suburban imperialists. They are not all as bad as that; but the sensible ones do not write to the papers unless they have something to say. Anyhow it is clear that if the British Commonwealth depended on stuff of this kind it would hardly last another ten minutes.

The facts will take no notice of our suburbs. They are clear enough. Herr Hitler's programme is to tear up the treaty of Versailles, one of the worst pages of which created the Polish Corridor and de-Germanized Danzig. There is no evidence that it includes the subsequent conquest of the rest of Europe. We threatened to destroy Herr Hitler if he undid the treaty in Poland as he had undone it in Czechoslovakia. Herr Hitler called our bluff and won easily We could do nothing to help Poland: but our imperialists seized the excuse for ending the armistice of 1918 and renewing the old war for the disabling of the German Reich and the repetition of Versailles.

The conquest of Poland by Germany compelled the U.S.S.R. to intervene, which it did very effectively by occupying its old half of Poland Herr Hitler, thus caught in a dangerous corner, at once extricated himself by a masterstroke of policy which we should have forestalled. He surrendered to the U.S.S.R. for the sake of forcing us to fight both Germany and the U.S.S.R. for the restoration of the Versailles Poland if we persisted in the war. This will not—to put it very mildly—be a sane enterprise for us The alternative is Back to Geneva, and see whether we cannot settle our differences like Christians Herr Hitler is willing Comrade Stalin (now Monsieur Stalin in the French papers is willing Signor Mussolini and General Franco are urgent in advocating it. Turkey will stand by us only on condition that she will take no part in an attack on Russia. Mr. Lloyd George with millions of the sensible suburbans at his back, is equally urgent So am I. Bernard Shaw, much disliked as an Intellectual, but occasionally right in such matters

Those are the facts To put them in their pipes and smoke them is the next step for your correspondents, mostly, I should guess. "a commonplace type with a stick and a pipe and a half-bred black and tan."

G. B. S.

Mystery Of The Hormones

We hear a lot about glad-therapy now-a-days. Few of us, however, have any clear idea of the function of the glands. The following article will help to elucidate the problem to the layman.

By A. N. KAPUR

HAVE you ever realized that cute little midgets with their small, childlike voices, that have interested you on the stage and the side-show giant with his wide mouth, thick lips, and grotesquely disproportionate head owe their freakish stature to the abnormal functioning of a tiny gland, the pituitary?

Do you know that those poor toadstools of humanity, dwarfed physically and stunted mentally known to medical science as cretins, owe their bestial appearance to defective thyroid gland? Yet science is sure from numerous experiments that it is so, and it is hoped that recent discoveries in endocrinology or the science of ductless glands will enable us to lift these freaks of nature to a normal plane of life. We know now that our physical growth, mental energy, and general attitude towards life depend largely upon the concerted activity of a few glands which altogether do not weigh more than three quarters of a pound.

The hormones are powerful chemical subtsances secreted by Endocrines or ductless glands and transmitted to the system directly through the blood. These secretions, which have the power of arousing certain bodily functions and inhibiting others, are carried through the medium of blood. They stimulate the growth of various organs of the body and bring about the development of secondary sexual characteristics such as the growth of beard (in males), deepening of voice, development of the mammary glands (in females) etc. These active compounds have been designated as hormones from the Greek word hormaein, meaning to stir up. The various ductless glands occurring in the human system from head downwards are—pineal, pituitary, thyroid and parathyroids, thymus, suprarenals or adrenals, islets of langerhans (pancreas) and gonads (testes and ovaries). Each of these glands secretes hormones for a specific purpose. Some glands secrete more than one hormone and their functions may be of a completely different nature they may be accelerating or retarding.

Pituitary Gland

Of all the glands perhaps the most interesting and the most important is the pituitary. It has been called the 'brain of the endocrines' for there is scarcely an action performed by the body which is not influenced by this gland. The pituitary is a tiny body about the size of a pea and lies in a bony cavity at the base of the brain. It has two lobes—the anterior and the posterior. The anterior lobe is known to produce six hormones, more prominent among them being the growth hormone and gonadotropic or the sex stimulating hormone.

In normal human beings, the growth hormone begins to subside at puberty, and the pituitary then releases its gonad stimulating hormone. Under its influence the cells of reproduction begin to ripen, and characteristic sex changes take place. The decreased or hypoactivity of the pituitary gland during childhood results in a fattish, adolescent boy with the bodily configuration of a girl. Excessive fat is distributed in heavy folds around his girdle, his breasts become prominent while his genitals remain infentile in size. This can be cured by injections of pituitary hormone made from fresh pituitary glands of cattle.

Increased or hyperactivity of the anterior lobe of this same gland at an early age leads to giantism. Dr. Evans has been successful in producing giant rats by injection of pituitary extracts rich in growth hormone. If this overactivity of the pituitary sets in adults, when the body has lost its ability to grow, certain bones of the body such as those of the face, chest, back, hands and feet resume growth under the influence of abnormal amounts of the growth hormone and the victim becomes ape-like in appearance with a tremendous chest, hunched posture, long fingers and toes, and a prognathus jaw. This disease is known as acromegaly and an operation for the removal of the pituitary brings relief.

Other Hormones

Besides the well-known growth hormone, the pituitary secretes various other hormones, which, though not quite so spectacular in results as the creation of giants and dwarfs are quite as essential for the proper functioning of the body.

There is the thyrotropic hormone, discovered by Dr. Smith, so very important for the development of the thyroid—another ductless gland which controls metabolism—the speed at which one lives. The lack of thyrotropic hormone results in the falling of heart rate and basal metabolism and degeneration of the thyroid, while an excess of this hormone causes an abnormal growth of the thyroid and the bulging of eyes as in some types of goiter.

Another hormone, the adrenotropic exerts influence upon the adrenal glands—two small bodies lying near the kidneys. The mystery which surrounds the diabatogenic and ketogenic hormones when unravelled will bring about a change in the treatment of some cases of diabetes. The former causes a rise of blood sugar while an excess of the latter prevents animals from utilising fats and thereby gives rise to ketonic bodies responsible for the characteristic aromatic breath of diabetic patients. The lactogenic hormone when injected in lactating mothers causes an increased flow of milk and enables them to nurse their children normally, which otherwise they would have been unable to do. The gonadotropic hormones control the functioning of the sex glands and attempts have been made to cure sterility and to alleviate periodic pains by the use of these extracts.

The entire science of the pituitary gland is one of the livest corners of the science of endocrinology—as a matter of fact there is no glandular activity which is not influenced in one way or the other by the pituitary hormones.

The Pineal

Before leaving the cranium, there is one more gland to be briefly considered—the pineal. The ancient Hindus designed it as the "seat of the soul" and claimed that its degree of development controlled the psychic powers.

The pineal is situated at the base of the brain, above and behind its larger neighbour, the pituitary. The pineal is very small in size during infancy and attains its maximum growth at about the seventh year at which age it begins to atrophy. Pineal secretes two mormones; one prevents sexual precocity and the other controls prepuberial growth. There are instances where children, around four or five years of age, due to a tumor of the pineal, exhibited phenomenal spurt towards adult development with actual sex life capabilities.

The Thyroid

The thyroid gland, situated in the lower region of the throat, is the gland of energy. About sixty-five per cent. of the thyroid secretion is Iodine. When soil and water are deficient in Iodine, the thyroid visibly enlarges in an attempt to compensate for this lack and goiter results which can be prevented by taking small quantities of potassium iodide.

A sluggish thyroid makes a person slow and cumbersome of body, dull of wit, sexually anaesthetic and devoid of all zest in life. On the other hand if the thyroid becomes too active, the person literally burns with energy—his hands tremble, his eyes pop, and his whole body vibrates with purposeless agitation: ultimately he collapses unless his thyroid activity is slowed down by removal of a portion of his thyroid, leaving just enough to maintain the thyroxin level essential to normal life. The administration of the thyroid extract speeds up metabolism and is therefore used in slimming by rolling off excessive layers of fat. The intimate relation between the thyroid and the sex glands was recognised by the ancients. The wise elders, on noticing a pronounced swelling in the lower region of the throat due to an enlarged thyroid, would counsel the newly-wed couple to be more moderate in their amorous expression.

Parathyroid Glands

Nested behind the thyroid are four tiny nodules about the size of a grain of wheat—these are the parathyroids. These glands secrete a hormone—parathormone—which regulates the amount of calcium in the blood. Without the calcium at the proper level, the person develops a state of neuro-muscular agitation known as tetany in which the victim is thrown into agonised convulsions by the slightest stimuli. If the parathyroids are damaged, the proper calcium level can be maintained by the injection of parathormone, combined with a diet rich in calcium and vitamin D.

The Thymus

The thymus, situated in the chest, has the maximum size at the time of birth and disappears round about the age of fourteen. The unchecked thymus produces too rapid body growth without the essentials of rugged endurance. The secondary sex traits are also regulated by the secretions of the thymus.

Suprarenals Or Adrenals

These are two triangular bodies each resting on the upper pole of the kidneys. Each gland has a cortex and a medulla. The cortex might be likened to the skin of an orange and the medulla to the inside portion. Tuberculosis of the cortex or the outer covering of these glands leads to once fatal Addisons diseases, a malady that can now be controlled by injections of cortin—a hormone extracted from adrenals of cattle.

Adrenaline, the powerful stimulator of the heart and the nervous system is now commercially produced by treating the inner portion of adrenal glands of animals. Adrenaline injections are given in cases of heart disease when the blood pressure falls to a great extent.

Our blood contains no adrenaline when we are calmly relaxed. Horror, fear, fright, excitement, joy, all call for certain adrenaline release. This stimulation to the heart, lungs, and vital processes is sometimes greater than a weak heart can endure and death follows due to the powerful action of this mighty substance—adrenaline. Adrenaline is also of specific value in the treatment of asthma because of its property of relaxing the muscles of the bronchial tract. Have you ever seen a bearded lady? Many women have to shave like men. The bearded lady in the circus is suffering from a tumor of the adrenal cortex. If it could be dissipated by X-rays or surgically removed, the chances are that her beard would disappear leaving the skin smoothly feminine. But she would lose her job.

Islets Of Langerhans (Pancreas)

The 'Islets of Langerhans' are small cells occurring in the pancreas. If these cells lose function, sugar and starch cannot be used by the body, and diabetes results. This condition is usually brought about by over-eating and under exercising. Until the now well-known Insuline was isolated from animal pancreas in 1922, diabetic patients were doomed to coma or starvation. To-day, thanks to insulin injections diabetics are also enabled to lead more or less normal lives.

Gonads

The ovaries in women and testes in men, besides secreting their vital fluids through their respective ducts, also furnish miraculous hormones for so-called secondary sex-traits. It is these

(Continued On Page 31)

World Upon Which Youth Must Look

MODERN MAN HAS RETURNED, FOR THE TIME BEING AT LEAST, TO THE JUNGLE, WHERE ANIMAL PREYS UPON ANIMAL AND WHERE FORCE AND CUNNING SHAPE THE HAPPENINGS DAY BY DAY

BY DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

An Address delivered at the opening of the 186th year of Columbia University, September 27, 1939).

WHAT can be said to youth of to-day and to-morrow that will aid them to comprehend the world which faces them and in which they are soon to begin to do their life work? That world so far as its professed and constantly extolled ideals are concerned is in a state of well-nigh total collapse Those principles of intellectual understanding and interpretation and those principles of morals which have for centuries been proclaimed to be the true guide of all conduct, whether personal or public, are almost everywhere lying in the dust. Their place has been taken by the most appallingly cruel and wicked manifestations of the gain-seeking motive. Modern man has returned, for the time being at least, to the jungle, where animal preys upon animal and where force and cunning, and force and cunning alone shape the happenings day by day.

Leaving quite apart the vast intellectual and moral achievements of those civilizations which we call ancient and medieval, modern civilization has been torpedoed as by a submarine, by emotional, unintelligent and power-seeking madness. The great philosophers, men of letters and men of science who dominated the thought of the modern world during the past two hundred years are no longer recognized or even referred to as offering guidance for conduct and for public policy Governments on at least two continents are engaged in that type of assault, of arson and of murder which is euphemistically called war

SWAYED BY INDIVIDUAL.

Conditions have so developed during the past half century that it has now come to be within the power of a single government, not only to shape its own policies in terms of possible war and to bend all its efforts, economic, social and political, towards achieving success in that war, but to compel other and otherwise-minded governments to do the same thing in order to prevent being demolished by force More than this, as matters have developed during the past twenty-five years, it is now possible for a sufficiently dramatic and emotion-stirring individual to gather about himself a sympathetic and subservient group through whom he can terrorize or hypnotize a whole people which may be quite otherwise-minded into a blind acquiescence in his policies. When somewhat similar happenings took place in years long gone by, they were attributed to an undeveloped and far from complete civilization. They were looked upon as something which was passing and could never return. To-day, however, as the world approaches the middle of the twentieth century, these cruel, reactionary and essentially barbarous forces have returned at their very worst.

Outstanding is the example of what has happened to the truly great German people. From the time of Frederick the Great, that people began to take a place of leadership in the modern world which steadily increased in importance. The great names which marked their philosophy, their literature and their science from the middle of the eighteenth century to the first decade of the twentieth, were quite unrivalled. German scholarship, German music and German art were the centre of the world's attention and approval. To-day that great people has been reduced, as no great people has ever before been reduced in all history, to a position where only barbarians should be found. To suppose that the German people will permit themselves to remain forever, or even for a long time, in such a state of intellectual and moral downfall and decay is not to be believed for a moment. But if civilization is to be saved and if the forces of intelligence and morality are to be restored to even a partial but steadily growing control of public policy, the German people must not delay. To-day they may have it in their power to save or to wreck the modern world. In order to save the modern world, they must first wreck the mad and reactionary tyrant who for the moment holds them in his grip. Can they and will they do it?

KANT'S APPEAL.

The most powerful appeal for perpetual peace which the literature of the world contains is that made by the outstanding German philosopher, Immanuel Kant, nearly a century and a half ago. Kant in his philosophy, in his view of life and in his appeal for a better world, represented the German mind at its highest and best. He has properly been described as the Copernicus of philosophy. He might also be described as the author of the Magna Carta of German intellectual life If the German people of this day and generation could be brough to read Kant's immortal essay, Zum ewigen Frieden, and to translate its thought into action, they would quickly resume their intellectual importance in this world of ours and would lead the way toward the establishment of universal and lasting peace. To do this, however, they must free themselves from the emotional grip of an unrivalled despot whose aim is power and for whom the German people are an instrument in seeking to achieve that power From the grip of this despot they must free themselves in order to return to the proud and commanding Germany of Herder and of Lessing, of Kant and of Fichte, of Goethe, of Heine and of Schiller, of von Ranke, of Zeller and of Paulsen, of Bach, of Beethoven of Mendelssohn and of Wagner. They must become again the truly great German people whom the world is ready to admire and to praise In order that all this may be possible, German slavery must give way to German freedom.

Shortly after dawn on the morning of Monday, August 3, 1914, I was alone in the great railway station at Lauzanne, Switzerland. My anxious aim was to find some way to return promptly to America, since what proved to be the Great War of 1914-1918 had just broken out. The French frontier was closed The Italian frontier was closed to all but Italian citizens summoned to return to Italy for military service. I soon found that there was one other person in that great railway station besides myself. He was a railway servant more than seventy years of age and therefore not liable for that military service to which all of the younger Swiss had been called for the defence of their eastern frontier. This man was a German Swiss and viewed me, as a stranger, with unconcealed suspicion When he found me to be an American, he spoke more freely, particularly as it was quite plain that there was no one else in that railway station to hear what he said He told me that his two sons had been summoned by the Swiss government for the purpose of defending the Austrian frontier but that he himself, who had served in the Franco-Prussian War, was now too old to be summoned

This railway servant then added these words, which are as remarkable as any that I have ever heard "Sir," he said, speaking in German, "this war is not a people's war. This is a kings' war. When it is over there may not be so many kings." He doubtless lived to see Russia and Austria and Germany lose their ruling monarchs.

So, a quarter-century afterwards, I may repeat in substance the words of that extraordinary man and say: This is not a peoples' war This is a despots' war, and when it is over there may not be so many despots The conflict is between ideas and ideals The combatants are both of German origin. They are Kant's "Zum ewigen Frieden" and Hitler's "Mein Kampf".

SCENES OF DEPARTED GLORY ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY

Historical Society Organises Educational Excursion To Mandapeshwar Caves And Old Bassein

(From A Correspondent.)

A large number of professors, teachers and students of both sexes of Bombay schools and colleges made an excursion to Mandapeshwar to study the Brahmanical Caves, and the ruins of the Portuguese Monastery, on Sunday 10th December, under the auspices of Bombay Historical Society. Mr. Braz A. Fernandes, the Honorary Secretary of the Society, conducted the party.

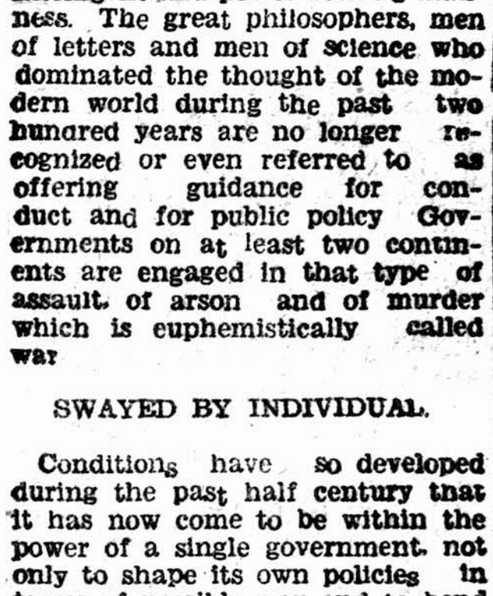
Mandapeshwar is about a mile from the Borivli railway station, almost unknown to the average sightseer. The caves are not so well known, probably because they are not so extensive and finely finished as the caves of Kanheri or the Elephanta. The Mandapeshwar caves are Brahmanic, and like the caves of Elephanta there is not a single inscription to help us to determine its age. From the great similarity of style and the close resemblance in the characteristic form of sculpture and architectural details, the Mandapeshwar caves must date soon after the Elephanta, that is, between 750 and 850 A.D.

Hindu Cave Now Christian Chapel

Although the Mandapeshwar caves may seem too insignificant, they possess many historic associations, for, the main cave was converted by the Portuguese into a Christian Chapel, and over the great rock they built a Monastery and a College for 200 students in 1544, and a large church was added by its side in 1623. There are no inscriptions to guide us, except a fragment of a stone which is used as a step in the church There are two Portugues tombstones inside the cave; one is hidden under a masonry block and the other is very much worn out, but can be easily read.

On the wall of the inner chamber of the caves, is a piece of elaborate sculpture representing the marriage of Shiva and Parvati. There is no entrance to the chamber, but the sculpture can be seen from the large square window in the front wall In the centre is the figure of Shiva dancing the 'tandava.' Parvati seems to be advancing towards the hero of the piece. She is leaning on her two female attendants In the lower left-hand corner is a musician playing on the tom-tom, and behind him is a man with cymbols. Above is Vishnu on the 'garuda,' and a host of celestial attendants, among whom are the four-headed Brahma and Ganesha. This is the only remarkable sculpture in the caves The figure of Shiva is broken below the waist Parvati has some

(Continued On Page 32)



The New Axis
(Courtesy: "The Gazette," Montreal)

"SAUNA"--Or Bathing In The Finnish Way

Icy Plunge Follows Vapour Bath • Regulation Costume Is Own Skin

If some scholarly person ever writes a monograph on the fascinating subject of "Bathing" and studies the culture of the Bath throughout the ages and all over the world, probably one of the most interesting chapters will be the one entitled "Bathing in Finland": the Sauna, or, the "Steam-and-Snow-See-Saw Bath." An erudite study on this subject will refute several false doctrines with which we have grown up. One of them is that one shouldn't put the cart before the horse. Why not? say the Finns, and invariably build the Sauna, or bath-house, before even the foundation stone of the rest of the house has been laid.

The hot vapours of the Sauna bath increase the pleasure of a gathering of young girls. The weekly Sauna is a social event.

THE reason for this is that in the heart of every true Finlander the weekly hot steam bath is a supremely important function. The Finns consider it absolutely indispensable from the point of view of health and hygiene, and the greatest of their domestic pleasures. Therefore, the first step towards establishing a new home is to erect the bath-house

This is a wooden edifice that stands in the grounds of every home, from humble country cottage to pretentious suburban residence.

Quite a roomy affair, too, for steam-bathing is a sociable affair in Finland, although even the most decollete of Hollywoodian bathing fashions are strictly taboo in the Sauna.

The regulation costume for a Finnish steam-bath is one's own skin.

One corner of the Sauna is occupied by a large heap of granite stones which are headed to an almost red-hot glow.

And here comes the refutation of another accepted belief. If we are to believe the Finns, it's a good thing to be hauled over red-hot coals. At least, they seem thoroughly to enjoy it.

Round the heap of incandescent stones are built tiers of wooden shelves.

Poison Leaves Body

This is where the bathers lie white cold water is poured over the glowing stones and is instantaneously transformed into hot steam. The vapours mount to ward the ceiling, the higher the hotter—the top tier of the wooden shelves is the warmest and steamiest place. Ascend to it by degrees first accustoming your skin to the hot vapours pore-opening process, which, the Finns maintain, is the pleasant and healthiest means of discarding, by transpiration, superfluous and noxious matter from your body.

To activate the process and stimulate the circulation, Finnish bathers use bundles of birch twigs with which they flagellate themselves with great gusto during the steam bath.

The Sauna is an ageless institution in Finland. References to it can be traced to the most ancient legends in Finnish literature. So another current mistake is to call the hot steam bath a "Turkish bath." It has just as good a right to be called a Finnish bath.

A cold plunge in the lake is taken after the hot vapour bath. This is what makes the Finns vigorous, they say.

The Nordic version of the vapour bath has many points in common with the oriental variety, but differs in one main principle. In Turkey you rest and relax after the steam bath; you are lazy like the inmate (or the proprietor, as the case might be) of a harem.

Greater Activity

In Finland the steam bath is supposed to stimulate you to greater activity, and therefore, you do not spend idle hours to cool off, but refute popular belief again and close your pores by suddenly reverting from excessive heat to a degree of cold that would make ordinary teeth chatter.

The process would make any other nation die of cold. The Finns don't even sneeze when they rush, straight from the steam moisture of the Sauna, into the icy breakers of the sea or into one of sixty thousand lakes for which their country is famous.

In this respect, life is paradisal in Finland. Adam and Eve themselves couldn't have thought less about the impropriety of walking about as God created them, than do thousands of Finnish men and women whom one may see in innumerable villages and resorts, or the suburbs of large towns running from their hot-steam Saunas towards the waters of sea or lake for the cold plunge, after the Sauna bath.

Snow Rubbing

It leaves them exhilarated and wonderfully fit for another week's work and play.

In winter, a vigorous ruz-down with snow is part of the Sauna routine.

The sudden transformation from heat to cold is what keeps the body vigorous and resistant, the Finns say. The see-saw ups and downs of temperature make Sauna-ing the basis of Finnish alertness and sportmanship—but for the effete foreigner, raised in the atmosphere of a temperature bathroom, it's little short of suicide.

The principle of the vapur bath as practised in Finland is a very old one, dating back to the times of the Roman emperors, and appearing in many different countries under various forms. The custom was spread in northern and western Europe by the Crusaders, returning from the East; they had learned about vapour baths from their enemies and adopted the custom. Incidentally, a course of vapour baths was one of the cures prescribed for leprosy cases.

Russian Bath

The Finnish type of bath is, or was, also the Russian type, and the author Kohl, writing in 1843, says: "The bather finds himself in a room full of vapour, which is surrounded by a wooden platform, rising in steps nearly to the roof. The bather lies first on the lower benches, ascending gradually to the hotter ones.

"The sensation at first is one of suffocation, but is latter very pleasant. The bath attendants come and flog you with birch twigs, cover you with a lather of soap, afterwards rub it off and then hold over you a jet of ice-cold water. The shock is great, but is followed by a feeling of comfort and of alleviation of any rheumatic pains you might have had."—"World's News" (Sydney)

TASTE TEST FOR APES

Experiments to test the sense of taste in apes and monkeys, conducted by Professor Fisher, Dr. Julian Huxley, and about a dozen research workers, have been taking place at the London Zoo.

Sweet, bitter-sweet and bitter compounds have been given to gorillas, chimpanzees, baboons and monkeys, and their reactions have been carefully recorded.

Unfortunately, film records have not been taken of the faces they pulled when they tasted the bitter compounds.

TRIED TO SNATCH CUP.

In some cases the monkey tried to snatch the cup out of the hand of the tester, though whether this was a remonstrance or a desire to possess the cup is not certain.

Not long ago hypnotic experiments were tried on chimpanzees and some were found to be not responsive.

Experiments in taste seem likely to have more concrete and useful results.

HOARSENESS
quickly cleared away
Get your voice back and soothe that dry, irritated throat with the real medication of Vicks VapoRub. Just suck a tasty Vicks Cough Drop.
VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

Every Girl, A Product Of The Ages

Educate Her In The Consciousness Of Her Inheritance

(By Alice F. Sequeira)

REFORMERS in their zeal uplift the women of India advocate co-education and education on European lines. They forget that what is possible and laudable in the West, may be highly injurious to the Indian girl. Literacy as an end in itself is not of much value. A girl's education must aim to train her to use her whole energy and capacity, physical and spiritual, intellectual, moral and aesthetic. If we attempt, as we do at present, to train but a fragment of the girl, her intellect alone, and leave out all the other aspects of her individuality, then the result will be that her education will be unsatisfactory, if not positively harmful. She will grow up into an intellectual abnormality, highly developed in parts, quoting the names and views of a thousand authors, scientists, mathematicians and philosophers, but remaining a zero in other matters. She will serve to adorn the literary circles and that is all! But is that all that is required of a woman to fulfil her destiny?

Her Rich Inheritance

The secret of a girl's education is to get her interested in things that will demand her attention in her future life. This means that we must study the Indian girl and the laws which govern the society she belongs to, as well as her individual peculiarities. When the individual development of the girl is made the aim of our educational system, we will be giving her the right sort of education. In this lies the art of pedagogy, the art of teaching, the art of education.

One must remember that the girl does not come with an altogether blank slate, which has to be filled up. She comes with the inheritance of millions of her ancestors and education must make her conscious of this inheritance, improve upon it and tap this concealed mine of wealth. The Indian habit of close concentrated thinking, the spirit of philosophy and renunciation, the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the family and the country, these are some of the qualities that the Indian girl has inherited from her ancestors. These are what education must develop and encourage in every possible way. Remember too that she is the product of generations of her line, physically, mentally, morally and temperamentally. She has something of all of her ancestors, she is their latest expression. That is what makes the Indian girl different to girls of other countries. And it is sad when a family dies out; it is as if one line of human development were lopped off. Therefore, perhaps, one is right when one takes pride in one's family connections and says "I belong to a very old stock." It is our duty to make the girl aware of herself and the nation of womanhood to which she belongs. To do this the system of education must be adapted to the needs of the Indian girl and not imported from another country.

The school is not the only means of education. Family manners and customs, conventions of society, the social status of the family constitute the first lessons that the girl learns. Next the girl learns from environment. The law of stimulus and response, which is the experience of the mind, depends on the quality and quantity of natural environment as well as heredity. Even before her school age the girl begins to learn about her family, about how people live, what the environment is outside the family. Hence the activities of the daily life of a village or town are the lessons of a girl of four or six years of age. Organised society is the third source which supplies the essential knowledge for a growing girl. She must learn to adapt herself to life as it is lived by the people around her and be prepared to fit in that society and shoulder her share of the burden.

Selecting The School

In selecting a girl's school we must consider the conditions of the life of the community of which the school forms a part. This is especially important in India. School life should never be isolated from the life of nature. Even in school, environment and social life must play their part directly and indirectly. Her school ought to be visualised as a miniature community, in which according to the limits of her mental capacity knowledge is acquired, responsibilities assumed, skill in expression, visual, oral and emotional, is developed, also the sense of co-operative responsibilities and of the health and hygiene are acquired.

In the village and the Municipal areas, boys and girls study together because they are still not conscious of the separate duties and capacities. But in the High School they must be separated for more reasons than one. Girls and boys at adolesence do not grow up at the same rate, neither can they bear the physical strain with the same equanimity. Their interests too begin to diverge; the girl becomes more introspective the boy extrospective; the girl's attention runs through milder channels, the boy's attention is derived to adventure, and all that savours of adventure. Naturally their optionals also differ. Girls must be taught music, domestice economy, hygiene, care of the sick, sewing and other household duties. Boys will take up mathematics and the physical sciences. They may be safely brought together in the colleges, where students of only exceptional ability will attend. At this stage there need not be any difference in the course of studies. The dissimilarities have been eliminated to great extent by the higher intellectual progress they have made.

Co-Education

To go back to the High School stage during which the majority of girls settle down, it is here that the lives of the great women of India should be put into their hands, so that they strive to emulate their deeds. India is rich in folk-lore and in its record of the lives of great men and women but how many of our girls know them intimately as they know their mathematics, prose and poetry texts? Will they not settle down in life with an inferiority complex, which the home atmosphere has created and the school fostered? She should be given every opportunity to break down that inferiority complex by being taught not only the lives of the great women of India but also of the world.

Throughout the length and breadth of the country, in every town there should be a chain of primary schools attached to a central High School, so that girls may not be kept at home on the plea of the absence of a local school. This would be better than having large educational institutes on the lines of Girton and Brynn Mawr. It is the chain of Primary schools attached to Central High Schools that form the backbone of literate nation.

Attendance at First Aid Lectures should be made compulsory for every High School girl. So too hygiene and physiology should be compulsory. Fancy a young lady graduate, newly settled down to home and life, fondly loading the young baby's stomach with indigestible stuffs while all the baby requires and craves for is denied it through want of knowledge! Fancy also the over-worked husband returning from office and finding on the table badly cooked food, due to the servants taking advantage of his wife's ignorance of the art of cooking! Many a time a man's modest income would have been enough to make life pass on smoothly, if only, his wife knew how to save the laundry and sewing charges. And if the children are laid up with measles or chicken-pox and the mother does not know how to nurse them, what poor consolation will it be for her husband to see the photo of his wife wearing the convocation robes!

Practical Education Needed

What our girls want is a practical education such as is given to girls in America and Germany, which will equip them with knowledge for the emergencies as well as for routine of daily life. If such education were given, I do not think that Indian parents, even the most conservative, would ever grudge sending their daughters to school.

What about the school product? The parents of educated girls are uncertain in what direction the futures of their daughters lie. They feel, having been given equal rights with their brothers, they should become earning members. Education cannot do away with nature, only a few are inclined to remain spinsters; the rest must be encouraged to settle down and bring up the future generations of India. They must be the all round ornaments of their homes and not of intellectual circles only. Many of the modern educated girls are sorry failures in life, because they despise whatever savours of the home. They are not meant for marriage alone, nor for careers alone, but for both.

Woman Power Predominates In Belligerent Countries

United Kingdom, France, Germany, Russia, Finland And Poland Have More Women Than Men

The latest available figures of the distribution of population by sex and age-groups for thirty-six countries (twenty-three of them in Europe) are given in the October "Bulletin of Statistics" issued by the League of Nations. Countries in which males predominate are: Union of South Africa (whites only), 1,038,000 as against 1,005,000 females; Australia, 3,487,000 as against 3,405,000; Burma, 8,088,000 as against 7,774,000; Bulgaria, 3,053,000 as against 3,024,000; Canada, 5,782,000 as against 5,427,000; United States of America, 64,161,000 as against 63,180,000; India, 180,206,000 as against 169,554,000; Ireland, 1,520,000 as against 1,448,000; Japan, 34,734,000 as against 34,520,000; Malaya, 2,584,000 as against 1,774,000; New Zealand, 769,000 as against 748,000. Female preponderance is found in Germany, with 38,400,000 as against 36,427,000 males; Belgium, with 4,193,000 as against 4,110,000; Chile, 2,165,000 as against 2,123,000; Denmark, 1,915,000 as against 1,862,000; Egypt, 7,12[illegible] as against 7,058,000; Estonia, 600,000 as against 531,000; Finland, 1,9[illegible]1,000 as against 1,894,000; France, 21,400,000 as against 19,900,000; Greece, 3,128,000 as against 3,076,000; Hungary, 4,634,000 as against 4,456,000; Italy, 21,849,000 as against 21,067,000; Latvia, 1,053,000 as against 928,000; Mexico, 8,434,000 as against 8,119,000; Norway, 1,479,000 as against 1,420,000; Netherlands, 4,324,000 as against 4,308,000; Poland 17,966,000 as against 17,134,000; Portugal, 3,570,000 as against 3,256,000; Roumania, 9,182,000 as against 8,871,000; United Kingdom, 24,562,000 as against 22,725,000; Sweden, 3,166,000 as against 3,101,000; Switzerland, 2,176,000 as against 2,034,000; Czecho-Slovakia, 7,787,000 as against 7,372,000; Turkey 8,221,000 as against 7,937,000; U. S. S. R., 75,985,000 as against 71,043,000; Yugoslavia, 7,042,000 as against 6,892,000.

The tables also afford ample scope for studying the man power of the various nations in certain age-groups. In particular, the numbers given for the age-group of 20 to 49 are of special interest and they will no doubt be closely examined for various reasons at the present time.

THE WORLD'S FIVE MILLION SLAVES

(Continued From Page 1)

girls are thus usually sold into life-long bondage.

A Disgrace To Modern Civilization

The revelations from British Bechuanaland are a disgrace to modern civilization. African Chiefs there have disregarded the order issued by the Earl of Athlone in 1926, when he was High Commissioner, that no tribe should demand compulsory service from another, and that any present serf was entitled to leave his master if he so wished. Today, the Masarwa tribe are forced to work for nothing as herdsmen and labourers by the Bamangwato tribe—who are the largest tribe in the Protectorate. The Masarwa are flogged by their brutal masters for the slightest mistake. These floggings are described by Mr. E. S. B. Tagart, C B.E. who has made an official report on the subject as follows:

"The offenders, if a male, is ordered to strip and lie on his face; a man is then told by the chief to beat him, and the strokes are laid on the bare back until the executioner is told by the chief to stop.

"The instrument used was formerly a switch of the moretlwa bush, something like a cane of pliant wood tapering at the end to the thinness of the smallest pencil. In recent years the sjambok has been introduced, and is frequently used. . ."

It is but little more than a century ago since William Wilberforce died. Owing to this man's unceasing energy on behalf of helpless humanity, Great Britain renounced slavery. But human nature does not change, is never changed by legislation. If Wilberforce lived to-day he would be obliged to fight the same battle all over again.

Soviet Russia Fights Disease And Death

By D. G. TENDULKAR

"THE MOST VALUABLE AND THE MOST DECISIVE CAPITAL IS PEOPLE".—STALIN.

Whatever view one might take of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia, it may be truly asserted that no Government in the world has been paying so much attention to the health of the masses as the Soviet. From the very first days of its existence, the Soviet Government started organising medical service for the benefit of its population. The rise in the standard of life and the standard of culture has resulted in considerable improvement of the nation's health, in the cities as well as in the villages.

The Tsarist Russia was particularly backward in this respect. The masses could never dream of medical aid. They were extremely poor, and ignorant. They died like flies as a result of epidemics, such as plague, cholera, etc.

According to the census of 1897, there were 16,959 doctors and 13,000 quacks and fortune-tellers, in Russia. No wonder, every year hundreds of thousands of people died of infectious diseases. Misery, starvation, dirty insanitary conditions, absence of protection at enterprises made diseases ordinary phenomena in the life of the nation.

The October Revolution abolished exploitation and raised the material welfare and the cultural standard, so that to-day the nation has stamped out smallpox, which used to take toll of 100,000 people every year. So with many other diseases.

Free Medical Aid

To-day every person in the U.S.S.R. enjoys free medical aid in hospitals, poly-clinics and at home. A wide network of various medical institutions has been set up for this purpose. In 1914, there were altogether 138,000 beds in hospitals. In 1937, there were over 650,000 beds in the Soviet hospitals and the clinics.

In pre-revolutionary time, the frontier countries—the colonies of Russian imperialism—were particularly lacking in such medical amenities. In these regions there were no hospitals at all. Very often, one small medical unit would serve a big territory with a population of many thousands. In the rural areas of the Central Asia, each medical unit served thirty to forty thousand people. In the Caucasus it had to serve 73,000 people. This meant that the great majority of people were left uncared for.

Under Soviet rule, these national regions enjoy medical facilities. In the present Kazak U.S.S.R. territory, there were only 1,300 hospital beds, to-day there are over 20,000. In Uzbekistan in 1914, there were only 800, while to-day there are over 15,000. This is a clear indication of the national policy of U.S.S.R.

Tsarist Russia was a home of prostitutes. Venereal diseases were prevalent throughout the country. Masses could not avail themselves of the medical aid. But to-day, along with the liquidation of the unemployment, prostitution has disappeared from Soviet Russia. Venereal clinics have been established everywhere. The treatment is compulsory and free. In comparison with 1913, the number of cases of syphilitic diseases has dropped 15 times.

Fight Against T. B.

Tsarist Russia occupied the first place in Europe as regards the prevalence of tuberculosis. The government spent very little money in fighting this disease. The few institutions existent in Tsarist Russia which fought against tuberculosis were maintained by public charity. It is natural that the work could not bring effective results. The fight against tuberculosis has been widely launched by the Soviet States. There are at present over 1,000 special tuberculosis dispensaries, 20,000 beds for tuberculosis patients in hospitals and over 45,000 beds in sanatoria. As a result, victims of this disease have considerably decreased. For instance, in 1936 the death-rate from tuberculosis in Moscow was 50 p.c. less than in 1914. In Leningrad the death-rate is reduced by four times. Eighteen special scientific institutions have been set up in the U.S.S.R. to study the methods for stamping out tuberculosis.

Maternity Hospital in Moscow.

Children of a School in Kiev on a visit to the laboratory of M. Bogomoletz, President of the Ukrainian Academy of Science.

The State expenses on public health are growing every year. In 1914, the Tsarist Government allotted 128,000,000 roubles for this purpose. To-day 10,000,000,000 roubles are spent on public health. No country in the world knows such a rate of increase on this item.

The improvement of medical service in the U.S.S.R. is characterised not only by the increase in the number of medical institutions, but also by the improvement of the quality of the medical service rendered to the population. Specialised medical aid for separate diseases is widely developed in the U.S.S.R. Not only in big towns and industrial centres, but in the remotest districts of the U.S.S.R., X-ray, physiotherapy and water and-mud treatment are widely used. The X-ray apparatus can be found in the remotest village. The Microscope is placed in every hospital, polyclinic and clinic.

Medical Relief For Workers

Particular attention is paid by the Soviet State to the medical service of workers and employees in all industrial concerns. First-aid points, clinics and even polyclinics exist in every factory. There are also doctors and nurses in the precincts of the enterprises. This has resulted in the decrease of accidents and diseases among the workers.

The Soviet Constitution lays down:—

"Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to rest. It is ensured by the reduction of the working day to seven hours, annual

(Continued On Page 31)

There are most modern classes in U. S. S. R. Women doctors play an important part in surgery.

OUR SHORT STORY

By KARL GRAYSON

Mr. Cranston Starts Something

Dean Franklin said to his wife: "Cranston's got the right idea".

RALPH! Cranston was a charter member of the newly organised Hillside Country Club. He was also its wealthiest member. He was a middle-aged, kindly, quiet-spoken man who had been unusually successful in the textile industry. He liked to play golf and was as glad to be a member of the Hillside Club as the Hillside Club was to have him.

The other members of the Club were moderately comfortable financially. They were willing, eager to sponsor any necessary assessment levied for the club's improvement and maintenance, but they were by no means prodigal. They realized that the development of the club would have to be slow and cautious. Any large expenditures would have to be spread over a period of years.

At the first meeting of the club's directors, of which Ralph Cranston was one, a budget was planned and the necessary assessment to members made. Each dollar was accounted for, with no surplus allowed for the treasury.

After the meeting had broken up, Ralph Cranston and Dean Franklin, the Club's secretary, smoked a cigar on the clubhouse porch.

"It's nice having a club of our own," Ralph Cranston mused. "There's a co-operative spirit among the members that I like." He smoked awhile in silence. "It would be nice having a few hundred dollars surplus in the treasury, just in case of an emergency."

That noon, at luncheon, Dean Franklin said to his wife; "Cranston's got the right idea. He thinks we ought to have a few hundred in the treasury in case of emergency. Wouldn't be surprised if he donated something."

Mrs. Franklin was talking with Bertha Flagg over the telephone that afternoon. "Dean says Ralph Cranston is going to make a gift to the club just so there'll be something in the treasury. At least five hundred dollars."

At the post office that night, Bertha Flagg met Tom Everly. "You boys certainly were smart in asking Ralph Cranston to join your club. Guess you knew what you were doing."

"Why?"

"What? You haven't heard? He's donating six or seven hundred dollars, just so there'll be something in the treasury."

"Well, by gosh?"

That night the Everlys played bridge with the Elwells.

"Say," Tom exclaimed the minute Max Elwell was inside the door, "have you heard what Cranston's doing?"

"I know he broke par on the course this afternoon."

"He's chipping in a thousand dollars. Says he can well enough afford to do it and he appreciates the fact that we asked him to be a member."

"You don't say! Boy, that's swell! He's a great guy!"

"I've an idea he's thinking of the new locker room. Remember he said it would cost around dollars 1,500.

Joan Elwell met Hattie Garrison in town at lunch the next day. "I guess it's a lucky thing for Hillside that Ralph Cranston isn't married. If he were his wife would probably stop him from giving away so much."

"What's he done now?"

"Why, haven't you heard? He's donating dollars 2,000 for a new locker room at the club. Max says it will probably cost more than that though!"

That night. But Garrison got home from a three-day business trip. Hattie, his wife, met him at the door.

"Guess what? Ralph Cranston is going to donate a new locker room, complete with showers and gymnasium, to the club. They say it will cost over dollars 3,000."

"Marvellous!" exclaimed Burt. "I guess as all rather expected he'd do something like that." A wistful look came into his eyes. "Personally, I'd rather see him build a couple of tennis courts."

At his office the next day, Burt mentioned Ralph Cranston's gift to Evan Roe, and spoke also of the tennis courts.

". . . New locker, showers, gym and two tennis courts," Evan Roe told Bob Fisher at lunch. "At a cost of dollars 5,500. Boy are we going to have some club! Before we know it Cranston will be buying the Hawkins tract and adding another nine holes."

". . . Locker, showers gym, tennis courts and nine more holes," Bob Fisher said to his wife. "Cost him more than dollars 10,000. Why in neck doesn't he throw in another couple of thousand and including a swimming pool?"

The following Sunday morning, fifteen members of the newly organized Hillside club were grouped on the clubhouse porch when Ralph Cranston, carrying his clubs, came up the steps, stopped and looked at the circle of smiling eager faces that awaited. A mild curiosity lighted his eyes, then he smiled.

"Hello, boys," he said. "Glad to see you all here. I've a suggestion to make and right now's as good a time as any."

The eager faces became more eager, almost avid in their anticipation.

"I've been thinking," Ralph Cranston went on, "that it would be a good idea to have a little surplus money in the treasury. You know, our entire budget is taken care of and there is no telling when an emergency might arise." He paused, then coughed in some embarrassment. 'I've taken the liberty of making out a small check as a starter for the emergency fund. It might inspire other voluntary donations." He reached into his pocket, produced an oblong of paper and handed it to Bob Fisher, his treasurer.

"Bob seized the paper and the others crowded around, looking over his shoulder. A sigh ran through the group. The check was for ten dollars.

Faqir Ahmed—The Iconoclast Hackney-Driver

By E. C. GHOSE

As I had not seen the Boot-black since long, one evening I decided to peep into his room. Within half an hour I found myself knocking his door. The Boot-black opened the door and greeted me. I entered the room.

In the middle of the room was standing a man all in Khaki, tall and lanky, almost gaunt in appearance. Ugly he was; but his face was attractive in its ugliness with lines and cross-lines that covered it. His eyes were blue-piercing blue. They were set far apart, and his scrabby moustache did very little to cover his large mouth, under which was a cleft chin.

Mr. Roy introduced him to me as a Hackney Driver, knowing six European languages.

The Hackney Driver asked me to take seat. He asked the Boot-black as to my introduction. His voice was deep, and gruff and he had a brusque way of talking.

The Boot-black asked me to be excused and left the room to take bath. I seized the opportunity to question the young Hackney Driver to know his philosophy of life.

I took out my cigarette case and offered him cigarettes. He said that he did not smoke.

"So you are a tee-totaller". I asked him.

"Yes", said he.

"By the by, is it not a kind of perversity for a man of your type to take to hackney-driving instead of something better and greater", I asked.

"No", he said brusquely, "whenever a man refuses to take the ordinary ways of living to suit his education and upbringing, and instead adopts something other than the ordinary, the world always brands him either as a pervert or insane—that is the way of the world."

"What is the use of education then, if after being well educated, a man lives the life of an uneducated man," I asked him again.

"My dear friend, the aim of education is not to enable a man to earn most money, the aim of education is to make him humanized and its chief and is to subjugate and sublimate for the collective purposes of our kind the savage egotism we inherit", was his reply.

I asked him his opinion of Gandhiji.

"One cannot dispute his greatness. In this age of passion and vindictiveness he has proved beyond reasonable doubt that a prophet from the Old Testament can still walk on the earth," was his reply.

"Why don't you wear Khaddar," I asked him.

"If everybody wears Khaddar, what will be the condition of the Indian mills," he said. "They have to be closed. Thousands of people will be jobless and the money India has spent on the machineries will go all waste. They have to be sold as scrap-iron. Khaddar is for those who can prepare them with their own hands."

"Do you believe in God," I asked him.

"I am not one of those whose God is in heaven. What I am not is God to me," was his gaunt reply.

"Have you ever fallen in love with a woman," I querried.

"Love of a woman inflames the passion, intoxicates the senses, and clouds the judgment—I abhor them," said he in a loud tone.

"You hate the love of a woman, is it not?—Do you also hate the love of your mother," I asked.

"I refuse to admit the paternity of the man and the maternity of the woman who has brought me into this world by their adventure. I am the child of the accident," he answered.

"Are your ideas not primitive and brutal," I asked him again.

"Last three centuries has produced a great store of scientific knowledge, and this scientific knowledge has altered the material scale of human affairs and enormously enlarged the physical range of human activities, but your civilization has not been able to make any adequate adjustment of men's political ideas to the new conditions", he replied, "and truth is always brutal."

"What do you mean by civilization", I questioned.

"To me like Sprangler, it is the senile stage of culture. We have to rejuvenate it," he said.

"So you have no respect for anything in this world," I asked him.

"If I respect anything, I respect this Boot-black," he said firmly.

I had another engagement. So I left the place and the Boot-black bade me Good-Night with his peculiar smile.

Here is an Iconoclast who will break every image, however sacred it may be. In the heart of this man there is not even the slightest trace of human sympathy and kindness which makes life pleasant. He is all haughtiness and arrogance. A proud man who takes pleasure in working as a manual labourer.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Boot-black and the Hackney Driver re-appeared in my mind again and again while I was in the bus. What a contrast these two men are! They are diametrically opposite in their temperament, but there is a unity in their thought. The Boot-black is deep, while the Hackney Driver is shallow, but imaginative. The former loves the gaiety and its recklessness, though he has missed it in his life, while the latter is a puritan to the very core of his life. The former is cautious, but courageous, while the latter is daring and reckless. The Boot-black is deadly in conflict, the other is shrewd and diplomatic. To the former no danger can frighten, morally or physically, whereas to the latter the recklessness is the very essence of his life. To the former the life is a grim tragedy, but he lives it, while to the latter it is a huge joke—and he cracks it.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SCIENCE, SUPERSTITION & POLITICS

SCIENCE AND POLITICS IN THE ANCIENT WORLD. By Benjamin Farrington. (George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.), 1939.

The writer of this book is a Professor of Classics in the University College, Swansea. The book treats about the obstacles to the spread of a scientific outlook in the ancient world. "The purpose of this study is to raise the question how far popular superstition means superstition originated by the people or imposed upon the people." The author believes that it is imposed on the people by the aristocracy in power. It is not popular ignorance but deliberate deceit'. His main thesis in the book is a strong condemnation of Plato's ideas and philosophy and a new apology of Epicureanism. His greatest idol is Lucretius (98-55 B.C.) a Roman writer of importance and his work "De Rerum Natura (about the nature of things). He emphasizes the point "it was not truth but political expediency that was the controlling factor in the growth of science". He admires Ionian materialism and its scientific outlook and condemns the Socratic revolt against it. His powerful attack on Plato's aristocratic outlook and his noble lie or myths to keep the people ignorant receive a detailed polemical treatment in the book. "The purpose of Plato was the complete absorption of the individual in the citizen. He demands a perfect loyalty from every citizen to the constitution; but since the lots of the citizens under the constitution are not going to be equally fortunate (and everywhere both in the Republic and in the laws he is haunted by the question of internal revolution) he can only secure this unquestioning obedience by the imposition of the belief that the constitution is the law of God, and that obedience to it is synonymous with virtue". All this attitude and outlook of Plato is called mythmaking and an attempt to impose superstition on the people by our author. He says: "Plato does not represent Greek thought in the maturity of responsible manhood and the fullness of intellectual power".

He praises Epicurus and his philosophy. 'The specific task of Epicur was to resume the full tradition of Ionian natural philosophy both as a pure science and as a solvent of superstition". "It was the master conception of Epicurus that a true knowledge of the nature of things was the sovereign remedy for the ills of mankind, both individually and socially". Epicurus believed in the atomic system. The author considers Epicurus as the mark of antiquity and Plato as the Hegel. The whole treatment is no doubt ingenious but vitiated by this approach. The author is not able to show as to how and amongst whom the Ionian philosophy itself arose. It did not arise amongst the masses. It was only helpful to the people in general. The author has no place for idealistic thought in his scheme. To-day under the idolism and imperialism of masses idealistic thought is at a discount. But its importance and reality is not disproved. If masses remain ignorant due to some aristocratic formulas of politics, it does not mean that science originates amongst them. Masses are credulous. Scientific men have also played with their credulity for their own importance to mislead them into thinking what they are not. The author's attempt, to show that State's only function is to keep the masses ignorant and superstitious in order that they should obey their aristocratic rulers, is typically Marxian. Does he mean to say this is the only function and purpose of the State? We do not at all agree. Political philosophy is not so absurd. The book is disappointing as it is a special pleading.

S. V. P.

Oriental Research

BHARATIYA VIDYA, Journal of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay. (Published twice a year). Vol. I. Part I. November 1939. Editor, Dr. Manilal Patel, Ph.D. (Marburg). Published by Secretaries, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Andheri, Bombay. Price per issue Rs. 2-8 (5s.). Annual subscription Rs. 4 (8s.), post-free.

"Bharatiya Vidya", which made its first appearance in November, should be accorded a warm welcome in view of the death of similar journals published from Bombay. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, which is an institution—rare of its kind, is devoted to the study of and researches in the cultural past of India—a subject which is as vital as it is neglected in modern times. The first number contains eight articles by eminent scholars—some of which are the extension lectures of the first series organised by the Bhavan. "The Fundamentals of Aryan Culture" by Mr. K. M. Munshi is very instructive and deserves careful perusal by those interested in the problem of Aryan culture Dr. Manilal Patel has in "the Interpretation of the Rigveda" surveyed the researches, so far, made by scholars in and outside India and has rightly stressed the need of carrying on further and exhaustive researches in the Rigveda. "Indian Costume from the Earliest Times" by Dr. Moti Chandra, "The Achaemenians" by I. J. S. Taraporevalla, "The Achievements and the Failures of Marathas" by Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai, "The Early Aryans" by Mr. K. M. Munshi and "A Harihar Image from North Gujarat", are other interesting articles. The journal deserves a wide circulation.

D.

THE JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA, 1939. Chief editor, Mr. Ajit Ghose, M.A., 42, Shambazar Street, Calcutta. Editor for Mahammadan coins—Mr. R. G. Gyani, M.A., the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. Annual subscription, Rs. 6.

India has recognised the worth of numismatics and utilised it as an important source of historical information. The journal records the progress made by numismatics as one of the branches of Archaeology. It contains 23 articles which represent the researches made by eminent numismatists. "Rare oblong coins from Rajgir" by Mr. Ajit Ghose. "A rare gold coin of Huvishka" by Mr. M. D. Sankalia. "Some remarks on the coins of the Andhra period" by Mr. Girindrasekhar Bose, "A unique half dinar of Chandragupta II" by Mr. G. V. Acharya, "Gold coins of three kings of the Nala Dynasty" by Mr. V. V. Mirashi" and "A treasure-trove Find of silver coins of the Bengal Sultans" by Mr. Shamsu-d-din Ahmad, are, among others, interesting contributions. "The law regarding Treasure Trove in British India and the Practice relating thereto" is a paper by Sir Richard Burn, originally published in the Transactions of the International Numismatic Congress, 1936, but revised and brought up to date by Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, the Director General of Archaeology, India. It gives valuable information regarding the genesis of the law for the find of treasure-troves in India. The journal gives nine plates which illustrate some of the coins dealt with in the articles.

D

THE JOURNAL OF THE RESEARCH SOCIETY. "Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji Commemoration Volume", October 1939, Vol. I, No. 4. Joint Editors—Prof. C. N. Vakil and Mr. J. M. Trivedi. Annual subscription, Rs. 3-4, including postage.

The journal, which is a quarterly publication, is devoted to all branches of knowledge concerning Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch. Its October number has been issued as "Dr. Bhagwanlal Indraji Commemoration Volume". It covers 199 pages and contains articles bearing on the life of and researches made by Dr. Bhagwanlal and other subjects with necessary illustration by eminent scholars.

D.

Physics For Matriculation

SUCCESS IN PHYSICS—By A. Aziz, B.Sc., published by the Lakhani Book Depot, Ramchandra Building, Girgaum, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

This sincere attempt by the author to provide a guide-book in Physics for Matriculation candidates appears to have been vitiated by unusual hurry to rush through the publication. The book contains a number of errors which, if enumerated in detail here, will lengthen this review. They include many printers' errors as well as genuine errors in writing the text.

In science books, inaccuracies and looseness in scientific language and expressions lead many a time to confusion of ideas. The writer has not taken particular care to avoid this catastrophe, as a result of which, we meet with expressions like the following on page 7, for instance: "A passenger in a fast moving train is jerked forward and tends to fall forward, if the train suddenly stops. This shows the natural tendency of a moving body is to stop it." Similar confused statements can be pointed out.

No differentiation has been made between 'standard' and 'unit'.

The terminology and expressions once adopted have not been maintained uniformly, which shows that the author has not appreciate the significance of them in a scientific book. The sequence of treatment is not as systematic as made out by the author in the preface. For instance, force should not have been defined and explained before Newton's Laws of Motion.

It is surprising to find a number of glaring misprints and omissions.

On the whole, it is not advisable to recommend this book to the students learning the elements of the subject. The subject matter of such books should be referred by a competent authority and carefully examined in the print before they are published.

N. R. T.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

With the publication of the December Annual, the "Indian Review" completes its thirty-ninth year; and the Number before us is one replete with topical articles and illustrations of striking interest. It opens with an article entitled "Dominion Status, the War and India." Mr. V. S. Ramaswami Sastri, B.A., B.L., who points out that "a considerable body of influential Indian opinion feels that if India is promised Dominion Status after the war, the Congress would at once realise the necessity to end the present impasse involved by the resignation of the Congress Ministries". Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, the well-known leader of the Harijan movement, follows with an interesting account of the famous Temple Entry Campaign in Tamil Nad in June last, which ultimately led to the throwing open to the Harijans the temples of Madura and other centres in South India. The Consul-General for Poland, writing under the arresting caption "Poland Will Rise Again" and the Czechoslovakian Consul at Bombay in his article on "Czechoslovakia: A Retrospect", put the case for their respective countries with convincing ardour. Mr. C. F. Andrews writes on the position of "Indians in South Africa", while Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, M.A., Ph.D., discourses on "War and Industrial Autonomy for India". "Shipping in War Time," by Mr. Gagan Vihari L. Mehta, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, is an article which lays bare the vital importance of shipping for India, particularly in these war-ridden times. Among other notable contributions in this issue are: "India and Unemployment," by Dr. R. H. Gracefield; "Indian Music," by Mr. Maqbool Aziz Ansari; "Memory in Conversation," by Mr. Pothan Joseph; "Khushahl Khan Khatak: The Frontier Poet," by Mr. Khaliq Qureshi, M.A.; "Kathakali," by Mr. K. P. Padmanabhan Tampy; "Children's Castles: A Poem," by Prof. Nicholas de Roerch; "Some noteworthy temples in Baroda State," by Mr. Hirananda Sastri; "Evolution of the Motor Car", by Mr. W. W. Ladden; and "Indian Film Industry," by Srimati Enakshi Bhavnani. It will thus be seen there are contributions on different phases of life in India—music and poetry and dancing, the motor and film industries by expert writers, besides special articles on politics and other topics of general interest. This Number is profusely illustrated.

RELIGIOUS PAMPHLETS

We have received the following pamphlets by Swami Sivananda, President, Divine Life Society, Rishikesh (Dehra Dun Dt.):—

"Inspiring Songs of Siva," "Raja Yoga,", "Sankirtan,", "Dhyana Yoga", "Prem Yoga", "Instructions to Aspirants", "Stree Dharma", "The Yoga of Right Conduct", "Gospel of Love" and "Moksha Gita". The pamphlets are intended for free distribution, and can be had from the secretary of the society.

We have also received a pamphlet in which the 12th Adhyaya of the "Bhagavad Gita", inculcating Bhakti Yoga, is reproduced with word-for-word translation in English and a translation of each verse in English and Hindi.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART FOR LIFE'S SAKE

PERVERTED CONCEPTION OF ART—LIFE SATURATED WITH ART—HOME A CENTRE FOR ITS REFULGENCE—ART IN CIVIC ORGANISATION—ECONOMIC VALUE OF DESIGN—"CENTRAL ORGANISATION AND COLLECTIVE EFFORTS"—ROADS AND BULLOCK-CARTS—Mr. KRISHNA IYER ON DANCE AND MUSIC—SCOPE OF RESEARCH IN MUSIC.

"Art is a channel of mankind's superfluous energy" is the view held by philistines because they get a strange sensation by the impact of art on their vision in exhibition rooms or concert halls supposed by them to be the exclusive centres for the outbursts of the superfluous energy. Such a perverted conception of art is the outcome of a perfunctory analysis of life with a definite prejudice against art.

Search For Art

Aristocratic coteries and "cultured groups," which daily with art as a means of their delectation, have assigned to it an insular position and intermittent activities. In the intervals they eagerly look forward to the return of the flowering season of art but they cannot realise that the only avenue which leads to the realm of and in which the search for art should begin is life. Art is a normal and ever-functioning activity of human life.

The aesthetic impulse, which is inherent in man, is the psychological basis of art. Like every other impulse it has a definite social purpose. The genesis of art, therefore, dates from the birth of mankind. Art invariably creeps into and gets itself woven in the pattern of civilisation. Examples of plastic arts which record the achievements of mankind in a particular age furnish invaluable documentary evidences of civilisation.

Basic Need

Art, being fundamentally an instinctive force and therefore not only ineradicable but irrepressible, is capable of surviving indifference and even persecution. Dominancy and dormancy are the two extremes between which it oscillates in response to the attitude of the community towards it but it never dies. Art cannot live without man and man cannot live without art.

Like bread and butter art is one of the basic needs of man and is inherent—but unobstrusive and therefore imperceptible to untrained eyes—in every activity conducive to the material and spiritual well-being of the community. Man, irrespective of his stage of evolution, displays innate love for beauty which manifests itself in his craving for art and in his urge towards attainment for the prevailing standards of beauty, perfection and refinement.

Supremacy Of Art

Art is a prominent factor of the economic, industrial, social, cultural and religious life of the country. India had acknowledged the supremacy of art over life, but today she tries to maintain her claim as a "land of art" on the strength of her previous glorious achievements. The attitude of modern India towards art is almost supine.

Art has a distinct social significance. Good appearance, styles and designs of clothes, conversation and manners are essentially the concerns of art which determine the individuality of man. The value of his artistic individuality to his status and respect in the society needs no emphasis. A person with a keen aesthetic sense can cultivate "winning manners."

"THE DAILY TASK".
(By Syt. K. R. Ketkar, Artist)

Art In Home

Home is the next outlet for the expression of the individual artistic sense and is a congenial centre of art for its refulgence. A landlord with the artistic bent of mind will dictate his terms to his architect and an art-conscious tenant will select artistic apartments in return for the rent. Interior colour, murals, flooring, furniture, etc., are the vital problems of the art of "decorating the home" to which modern India is obviously oblivious.

The art of decorating the home is not a luxury but a necessity within the approach of every person. Huddling up unnecessary and ugly articles in rooms is not "decorating" but "disfiguring" the home—an art getting more popular in India. Unwanted pieces of furniture in the drawing room of an aristocrat betray his poor appreciation of beauty and utility.

Civic Organisation

Civic planning, roads, statues, parks buildings, theatres, concert-halls, museums and art galleries constitute the sphere of the magnificent contribution by art to civic needs. The civic organisation should provide amenities for the cultivation of the artistic sense of the people and should present a distinctive impress of art on itself.

Modern architectural monstrosities, location of statues in inartistic places, advertising porches-protrusions of shop-fronts-abutting on foot-walks, paucity of beauty-spots and cultural amenities and the conspicuous neglect of artistic standards and especially of the emphasis on the traditions of Indian art are eloquently significant of the morbidity of the collective aesthetic sense of Indian cities like Bombay.

Economic Value

Artistically laid out parks, banks of rivers, seashores, promenades and especially magnificent beauty-spots and monuments are attractions for the tourist traffic which is a distinct advantage to the country. The Taj Mahal, Ajanta and Ellora have tremendous fascination for foreigners. Has modern India created anything which can stand comparison with these monuments?

The economic value of design to industry is universally appreciated. Raw materials can yield crude products of utility to which beauty can be added if the importance of designs is appreciated and insisted upon. "Art in industry" is not the craze, but conviction of the modern industrial world. Design is one of the factors which secure a market for industrial products even in face of competition and thus contribute to the growth of the wealth of the country.

Industrial Designs

India should appreciate the economic value of international trade in future which will demand the highest standards of designs distinctive of the country, but she should also realise that distinctive designs—the outcome of progressive art—will not spring overnight. Architects, artists and craftsmen—the custodians of the traditional arts will, in future, be "down tools,' unwillingly of course, if the tide of exotic and hybrid designs which are stifling the growth of Indian designs is not stemmed in time. The liquidation of the economic poverty in the case of India should be preceded by the liquidation of her aesthetic poverty. "Art for life's sake" should be the slogan of India.

Collective Efforts

The foundation of the Central Institute of Art and Design in London after the declaration of the war is a step towards unity,—hitherto unknown in the art-world of England. Major bodies, with the exception of the Royal Academy, which produce or encourage art, have gathered under its banner. The institute will function as an information centre, unemployment bureau, advisory body and a nucleus for art-propaganda. Among its objects it proposes to keep alive the standards of designs Artists of India, who do not dream of organising themselves should recognise the importance of "central organisations" and "collective efforts" to the practice and progress of art.

Roads And Carts

The bullock-cart—"the survival of the dark ages"—came up for discussion in the sixth session of the Indian Road Congress in Bombay, but in spite of the "intolerable dictatorship" of the steel type it has come to stay and will continue to support a section of craftsmen who manufacture it. "The scourge" of the steel-tyred cart cannot be combated unless the scourge of unmetalled roads in rural areas is combated. Mr. Mitchell, the President, rightly remarked that metalled rural roads should precede the introduction of pneumatic tyred carts.

Mr. W. L. Murrell, who read a paper on "Roads in India and Australia," suggested that the Congress should pass a resolution recommending to the Government of India to appoint a commission to visit Australia and, if possible, America with a view to increasing the efficiency of road administration and the technique of road construction and maintenance in India. He probably was not aware that India has her own problems and that the expenses of the commission would aggravate the financial stringency which has been already hampering the development of roads. Money, if available, can be spent better on the improvement of the design of bullock-carts and the development of the artistic aspect of roads.

Music And Dance

Mr. E. Krishna Iyer, one of the founders of the Music Academy, Madras, recently delivered two lectures on "The Present Renaissance of Indian Music and Dance" and "Bharata Natya" at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga. He gave an interesting review of the origin of Indian Music and its two schools and the development of the Karnataka School.

His advocacy for the reconciliation of the two schools should appeal to music-pandits who need the conviction that the conception of Indian music includes both schools as well as folk-music. Music-reformers, who blatantly advocate the assimilation of "the best from the west" in the music of India, ought to explore exhaustively the entire realm of music purely from the artistic point of view before turning their heads westwards.

Mr. Iyer's discussion on the characteristics of the different provincial styles of dance reflected his depth of study and breadth of vision. His interpretation of the "Bharata Natya" should be an eye-opener to some high-lights of the dance world who cannot define the line of demarcation between dance and dramatic representation. Indian dance is essentially an interpretative art with an extensive gesture-vocabulary, but in spite of it can a dance be an Indian dance if an object to be interpreted by the gesture-language is produced in a concrete form on the stage?

Move To Prevent European Conflict Spreading

Pope And Duce To Try All Possible Means

No General Peace Proposal, Only Exchange Of Information

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 30.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper "Politiken", the Papal Nuncio at Berlin called at the German Foreign Office, six times, in the course of the week. The correspondent adds that well-informed circles connect these calls with the interchange of visits between the Pope and the King of Italy. Great significance is attached to all these visits and there is a conviction that there is intense diplomatic activity proceeding between Rome and Berlin.

It is believed Sgr. Mussolini and the Pope are agreed that they should try all possible means to prevent further extension of the European conflict and that they will endeavour to induce Germany to do all she can to check any further Russian advance.

It is not believed that the Papal Nuncio has submitted any general peace proposal to the German Foreign Office, but rather that there has been an exchange of information. This is still proceeding with a view to finding a basis for a plan directed towards the establishment of peace.—Reuter.

GUJARAT AND PRESENT BURNING TOPICS

P. C. C.'s Meeting To Go Into Developments

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 30.

An urgent meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has been called by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, its President, to consider the future programme of Gujarat, in view of the recent developments.

The meeting will be held on January 10, when important decisions are likely to be taken. The "United Press" understands in this connection, that, besides deciding the future political programme of Gujarat, the meeting will also consider the pledge that the Congressmen and, especially the Congress volunteers, will have to take, in view of the recent resolution of the Congress Working Committee, and the various statements of Mahatmaji.

It is also understood, that the Committee is likely to discuss the possibility of enrolling select volunteers for any contingency, in terms of the pledge to be finally adopted by the Committee.

Sardarji is also likely to deliver an important address to the members.

The meeting will be the most important one in the history of the Province, in recent times.—United Press.

COMPLETE CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN MOSCOW & BERLIN

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 30.

There is a general impression in Berlin that the exchange of views has occurred between Germany and Russia on the conditions governing the developments in the north. Undoubtedly, the "Dagbladet" continues, it is very near the truth to reckon on complete co-ordination between Moscow and Berlin. Both are agreed that the Scandinavian countries cannot become a channel for the assistance of Finland without being considered to have abandoned their neutrality, indeed circumstances are such that the shape of help given to Finland in Scandinavia, especially Sweden, will become a criterion by which Russia and Germany will eventually judge the allegations of Scandinavian breaches of neutrality. It is expected that such allegations would not be long delayed.—Reuter.

LONDON.—The Rome radio announces that Sgr. Mussolini had an important conference with Marshall Graziani, the Chief of Staff, which lasted two hours. All aspects of the military situation were discussed.

JAPAN'S BIG CLAIM!

TOKYO, Dec. 30.

The Japanese claim to have destroyed 1,317 Soviet planes during the fighting in Nomanhan on the Manchukuo-Outermongolia frontier, according to imperial headquarters communique, which states 490 Chinese planes have also been destroyed, since the outbreak of the "China Incident".

Japanese losses on Chinese and Nomanhan fronts are stated to be 98 machines.—Reuter.

Congress Majority In Chanda And Arvi

WARDHA, Dec. 30.

In Arvi Local Board election in Wardha District, the Congress annexed ten out of thirteen seats, seven being returned unopposed. In Chanda District Board, a Congress majority was secured. Mr. Deotale, M.L.A., was elected Chairman and Mr. Swami was elected Vice-Chairman.

NO MORE NEGOTIATIONS WITH JINNAH

Doors Yet Open To Muslims, Says Jawahar

AMRITSAR, Dec. 30.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrived here this morning, in connection with the All-India Scouts' Mela, met political workers from Lahore and Amritsar.

Replying to a question regarding the Congress attitude towards the Muslim League, Pandit Nehru observed that the Congress would not enter into negotiation with that body through Mr. Jinnah who was bent upon preserving British Domination in the country. The door of the Congress, however, was still open for negotiations, but the possibility of negotiations through Mr. Jinnah no longer existed.

Regarding the Constituent Assembly proposal, Pandit Nehru said it could be formed even when the British Government was here, because, in that case, they would be able to prove that they could still form a United India. Besides, the people would cease to think in terms of communities.

Asked why the Muslim League found no place in the Congress Cabinets, Pandit Nehru said, in that case, it would have become impossible for them to work as one body and differences in their ranks would have enabled the Governors to use their dictatorial powers.

As regards future programme, Pandit Nehru said that it was useless to start a struggle without preparations. He referred to the fate of Poland which ceased to exist after a fortnight.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL FALLS WHILE RIDING

Kitchlew To Go On A Penance Fast

AMRITSAR, Dec. 30.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru met with a minor accident, when he arrived to preside over the main function in connection with the All-India Hindustan Scouts' Mela, to-day. He fell from the horse he was riding, fortunately receiving no injuries.

Vast crowds which had gathered to welcome him, broke through the cordon of volunteers. The rush was so great that Pandit Nehru went round on horseback appealing to the people to maintain order, but he fell from his horse.

Pandemonium prevailed for some time, and Pandit Nehru retired. He was, however, brought back and presided over the function.

Dr. S. D. Kitchlew, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, deplored the lack of discipline shown by the crowds, and announced his intention to [illegible] for 48 hours as a penance.—A. P.

Revised Figures Of Quake Disaster: 45,000 Killed And Wounded

Turkey Appreciates British Gesture Of Help: Relief Rushed

ISTANBUL, Dec. 30.

LATEST ESTIMATES PLACE THE EARTHQUAKE CASUALTIES AT ABOUT 45,000, AND THE NUMBER OF KILLED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF 30,000. ACCORDING TO THE LATEST ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, 30 PER CENT. OF THE POPULATION OF 65,000 IN ERZINGAN DISTRICT HAVE BEEN KILLED AND 20 PER CENT. INJURED.

FURTHER VIOLENT SHOCKS ACCOMPANIED BY UNDERGROUND RUMBLING HAVE OCCURRED IN MANY OF THE AFFLICTED DISTRICTS, PARTICULARLY AT TOKAT, WHERE MANY LIVES WERE LOST.

BRITISH GESTURE

The British Government have put £25,000 at the disposal of the Earthquake Relief Fund. This gesture is deeply appreciated in Turkey. The whole Turkish nation is now mobilised to render all assistance possible to the surviving victims of the earthquake. Aeroplanes are circling continually over the devastated areas in North Anatolia, dropping food and charcoal for heating and other necessities to thousands of homeless people, who are still marooned from the outside world. Many victims are camping in open fields without bread and half naked in the bitter cold, with the temperature varying from 25 to 30 degrees below zero.

RELIEF RUSHED

Trains, ships and lorries carrying loads of food, medicine and clothing are making their way as speedily as possible to the affected regions. Some trains have managed to reach Erzingan, although somewhat belatedly. Many trainloads of wounded survivors cannot leave the danger zone until the tracks have been completely cleared of the snow which is still obstructing traffic. General Orbay, leader of the Turkish Military Mission, which recently visited London, is helping in directing military detachments engaged in the rescue work.—Reuter.

'ONE VAST CEMETERY'

Whole Of Turkey Observes Mourning

ANKARA, Dec. 29.

The minimum estimates of casualties in the earthquake are now given as 30 thousand. The area of 60 thousand square miles that took the full force of the shocks resembles one vast open air hospital and cemetery.

TURKEY GRIEF-STRICKEN.

The warning that shocks may recur in the next ten days and possibly for a longer period is given by the director of the Istanbul Observatory.

He said that the violence of the earthquake showed a geological phenomenon 16 miles deep which might take a long time to settle into place.

The full extent of the catastrophe still cannot be estimated for twisted railway tracks, shattered bridges and snapped telephone wires combined with snowstorms and ice-bound roads are holding up casualty lists and preventing rescue parties reaching areas where they are most needed

The whole of Turkey was thrown into mourning as the news was received that casualties were leaping to tens of thousands

HELP FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Istanbul offers of help have been received from many countries, including £15,000 worth of timber from Rumania, £2,000 worth of medicines from Greece and 10,000 dollars from American Red Cross Society. All Muslim countries, in addition to messages of condolence, have sent gifts of cash and other help.

The Greek Government is also sending trained doctors, nurses and stretcher bearers to assist the rescue work.—Reuter.

BRITAIN DONATES £25,000

LONDON.—It is announced in London that the British Government is contributing £25,000 relief to the Turkish earthquake distress. The French Government is giving five million francs for the same purpose.

BALKAN STATES' SYMPATHY WITH TURKEY

BUCHAREST, Dec. 30.

All the Balkan countries are profoundly touched by the catastrophe that has befallen Turkey.

The Rumanian Government has ordered the despatch of 10,000 sterling worth building materials to replace the destroyed buildings.

The Bulgarian Government has ordered the despatch of 5,000 sterling worth of goods and building material.

Big Russian Offensive Begins

FAITH IN GOD & ACHIEVEMENTS IN WAR

Goering's & Raeder's New Year Messages To German Air Force & Navy

BERLIN, Dec. 30.

"The honest endeavours of Germany to achieve a peaceful constructive world, serving all nations in the same way, failed because of England's brutal determination to destroy." declares Field-Marshal Goering, in a new year message to the Air force.

"Thus, the hour struck, when in defence of the sacred and vital rights of our people, the Fuehrer had to give the word—fight and victory. That the conclusion of the campaign against Poland did not mean the end of the war, is solely the fault of the Western Powers. They do not want peace. Well then, they shall have war. In daring long-distance flights over enemy country, in powerful attacks against the British Navy, in victorious battles while defending German Air space, you have showed the claws of the German Eagle to the enemy. The Eagle will swoop and strike when the Fuehrer gives the order. The pass-word of German Air Force for 1940 is victory."

Admiral Raeder, in an order of the day to the Navy, says: "The German Navy has proved that it is able to find the enemy and strike him. The Navy will do its duty in the coming year faithful to its great tradition, confident in God, in unshakeable loyalty to the Fuehrer and in the firm belief of victory".—Reuter.

NAZI WARRANT TO ARREST THYSSEN

His Sudden Departure For Portugal

BERLIN, Dec. 30.

The German police have issued an international warrant for the arrest of Fred Thyssen. He was accused among other charges of non-payment of taxes and contravention of German currency restrictions. Thyssen has suddenly left Switzerland for Portugal.—Reuter.

ALL QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, Dec. 30.

All is quiet on the Western Front. In spite of unfavourable weather conditions, the German Air Force continued reconnaissance over England and Scotland.

GERMAN CLAIM DENIED

Reuter learns from authoritative quarters that no German reconnaissance planes flew over Scotland and England yesterday, as claimed in the German high command communique.—Reuter.

PATROL ACTIVITY

PARIS.—A G.H.Q. 'communique' states: "There was patrol activity between the Moselle and the Saar in spite of intense cold. Yesterday's activity in the air resulted in no encounters between the rival air forces.—Reuter.

Eight Irishmen Sent For Trial

DUBLIN, Dec. 30.

Eight men have been sent for trial to a Special Military Criminal Court for failing to account for their movements since last Saturday.—Reuter.

PARIS.—A French warship has sunk a U-boat off the Spanish coast. No further details have been issued

Fierce Battle Proceeding

Reinforced 'Red' Army Intensifies Bombardment

LONDON, Dec. 30.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE LAUNCHED A BIG OFFENSIVE AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE MANNERHEIM LINE WITH THE OBJECT OF BREAKING THE MANNERHEIM LINE AND A BIG BATTLE IS TAKING PLACE.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY WHICH HAS BEEN REINFORCED BY 150,000 TROOPS HAVE INTENSIFIED BOMBARDMENT, AND HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE IS REPORTED ON BOTH SIDES.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT IN TWO DAYS THE RUSSIANS HAVE SUFFERED 3,000 CASUALTIES. THE FINNISH LOSSES NUMBER SEVERAL HUNDREDS.

'RED' 'PLANES CAPTURED

RIGA.—Finnish ski troops on the Northern Front yesterday captured seven undamaged Soviet 'planes according to a Helsinki report. The 'planes landed on the frozen lake of Inari owing to lack of petrol.—Reuter

FINNS BREAK THROUGH RUSSIAN LINES?

Report Of Mutiny Among 'Red' Troops

PARIS, Dec. 29.

Reports from Stockholm state that a detachment of Finnish troops has reached the Leningrad-Murmansk Railway which is damaged.

Transport is interrupted, food supplies have stopped and a revolt has broken out in Murmansk. Sounds of gunfire behind the Russian lines give rise to the rumours that a mutiny is proceeding.

Further reports of the revolt in Russian lines in Salla sector of the Northern Front are contained in a semi-official statement from Helsinki declaring that Russian warplanes were forced to bomb and machinegun their own troops in this area.

The statement adds that there has also been fierce fighting between Russian Infantry detachments and while shooting was going on, shouts and cries could be heard.

A report from Salla states that two Soviet regiments were engaged in a bloody encounter. It is thought that they mistook each other for Finns.

If the report that the Finnish "Suicide Squad" has penetrated Russian lines and cut the Murmansk Railway proves correct, food and material of the Soviet forces in the north will be endangered, writes Reuter's Military Correspondent.

The Russian supply organisation has never been good and with such a strategic railway out of action even temporarily, a debacle equivalent to a major defeat on the battlefield might well be produced. The Think line straggling from Leningrad through Kandalashka to the Arctic is at one point only 40 miles from the Finnish frontier and is extremely vulnerable.

On it depends the maintenance of the communications between the Soviet command and the entire Red forces engaged at the centre and Northern Front. Dropping Finnish leaflets, promising rewards to Soviet deserters has met with such a response that the possibility of a rot starting among the Soviet troops cannot be excluded, for, their morale at present appears to be at a low ebb, adds the Correspondent.

Colonel Zilliacus, Finland's Military Attache, revealed that Finland was negotiating with America for war-planes, gasmasks, marine motors and highspeed torpedo boats.

The first Norwegian Ambulance Unit left for Finland to-night.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED TO FRONT

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 30.

Some hundred and 50,000 Russian reinforcements from Siberia and Caucasus have arrived in the Karelian Isthmus, according to reports received here.

The first contingent of Finnish volunteers from Canada has arrived in Helsinki and it is reported that many of these men have left their homes, families and good jobs to fight for Finland.

They declared that sympathetic Canadians filled their pockets with dollar bills when they left Canada. A new contingent of Swedish volunteers left Stockholm last night for Finland. A Swedish Foreign Office spokesman stated that the volunteers were not official recognised. The men went entirely on their own initiative and at their own expense.—Reuter.

TRAIN SMASH NEAR NAPLES

40 Killed: 150 Injured

NAPLES, Dec. 30.

Forty have been killed and 150 injured in a train collision near Naples. An express train crashed into a second train crowded with passengers including many soldiers. Both the trains are said to be completely wrecked.

Trains have been dispatched from Naples and Rome with specialised workers, but rescue operations are reported to be extremely difficult.

Snowstorms are impeding the rescue work and squads of specialised workmen have been sent from Naples and Rome to the scene of the disaster.

The disaster would appear to be due to the signalman's error as the express which should have passed the other train was signalled on to the same line.—Reuter.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN BELFAST

Special Powers To Deal With Terrorists

LONDON, Dec. 29.

A bomb exploded last night in the Belfast Branch Office of the Dublin Irish Press. Considerable damage was done to a part of the interior. The building had been sprinkled with petrol. None was injured.

A number of men entered the building and held up a member of the circulation staff at the point of revolver and after placing a bomb in an upstairs room and sprinkling the floor with petrol, took him for a drive round the streets in a motor car.

One of the men said they were members of the I.R.A. and were protesting against the Irish press reports of the Londonderry gaol mutiny.

DAIL TO TAKE SEVERE MEASURES.

It is expected that when the Dail meets on Wednesday, legislation will be introduced to enable the authorities to detain prisoners for an indefinite period without charge, and possibly internment camps will be set up. Roughly six tons or about one-third of the stolen ammunition has been hitherto recovered.—Reuter.

I. R. A. WIRELESS STATION RAIDED

Four Men Arrested: Apparatus Seized

DUBLIN, Dec. 30.

Civic Guards here last night swooped on a wireless transmitting station presumed to be connected with the I. R. A. and arrested four men and seized the apparatus.

The station was in a private house in Rathmines district and was engaged in broadcasting at the time.

"The Pirate" station had been broadcasting bi-weekly bulletins for sometime past and hitherto eluded all efforts to track it down.—Reuter.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP RETURNS SAFELY

Five Casualties Feared

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Admiralty in a statement says the British battleship hit by a U-boat's tropedo on Thursday afternoon has now reached harbour under her own steam. She is not seriously damaged but one additional rating is reported missing and is believed to be killed and one is seriously injured making a total of four missing, presumed to be dead and one seriously injured.

Acquiring Undertakings And Assets Of Burma Oil Co.

7 Companies With Total Capital Of £2,500,000 Registered

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Seven companies with the total capital of nearly two million and a half sterling have been registered in Edinburgh in connexion with the acquisition of undertakings and assets of the Burma Oil Company. One Company is the Burma Oil Company (Burma Concessions) whose capital is £292,000, in sovereign shares.

Six subsidiary companies with the same Directors are, respectively, the Burmah Oil Company (India Concessions) (Pipe Lines) (Refiners) (Burma Trading) (India Trading) (Tankers). The larges capital is that of India Trading with half a million sterling.—Reuter.

Nazis Avoiding Contact With British Troops

German Outposts And Trenches Found Deserted

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Germans on the British Maginot Front appear to be avoiding contact with the British, telephones Reuter's Correspondent with the B. E. F.

A British patrol entered some German outpost trenches and found them deserted, the Germans having withdrawn.

It is intense! cold at the British Maginot Front but Britisn patrols go out every night. There was spasmodic gunfire and much aerial activity.

A Paris communique states that there was renewal of air activity There was some action on the part of our advanced units. In the Vosges a reconnoitring detachment surprised an enemy patrol. taking some prisoners.

Snowy Battle

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the B. E. F. telephones that the troops fought battles with snowballs to-day The wh le countryside was covered with winter's white camouflage.

The troops stepped from their billets into the thick snow. Soon snowballs were flying when French villagers, especially children, joined in the game. The next date on the soldiers' calendar of this war of masterly inactivity is the New Year's Day which the Scottish troops especially are preparing to celebrate fervently.

Scottish units here include the Highland Light Infantry, the Cameronians and the Seaforths.

A Berlin Protest

An Officia. News Agency statement says that a note has been sent to the neutrals represented on the League of Nation's M[illegible] dates Committee protesting against the Anglo-French use of Mandated Territories entrusted to their care for war purpo[illegible]

Nemesis Awaits Hitler

The Free German Radio announces that 77 persons are officially admitted to have been executed in Germany between the outbreak of the war and Christmas.

It says, "Almost every day one person fell victim to Hitler's new decrees which render even the most insignificant offenders liable to the death penalty, but the day is not far distant when we ourselves shall sit in judgment over the crime -the crime which Hitler has committed. Then neither he, Goering nor Goebbels will escape us."

Indian Students Ambulance Unit

A meeting to-day of 500 Indians, mostly students, held in London offered to serve with the Civil Defence forces.

They unanimously agreed to send a deputation to the London County Council and Sir John Anderson with a view to organising an Indian Ambulance Section and to approach Lord Sinha to take charge of the proposed unit when he arrives in England.

Big Malayan Gift

The Malayan Government has sent a further 25 thousand sterling to London from the Malayan Patriotic Fund.

The contribution is mostly intended for Naval and Mercantile Marine victims of torpedo, gunfire, mine or aerial attacks, but includes a thousand sterling for the Overseas League Tobacco Fund and five thousand for the French Red Cross.

The last gift from the fund, which is publicly subscribed, was 80 thousand sterling in October.

The "Dagbladet" of Stockholm writes that Germany's political attention is being focussed ever more closely on events in Scandinavia. It is being seriously asked in Berlin whether Scandinavian countries are considering the possibility of departure from their traditional neutrality.

Informed German quarters are professing to foresee serious risk of the theatre of war developing in Northern Europe and declare that Germary will in no circumstances allow itself to be surprised by events.

Policy Of Rapine And Plunder Must Go

France Will Not Lay Down Arms Without Positive Guarantees, Says Daladier

PARIS, Dec. 29.

The Senate unanimously voted the military budget for the first quarter of 1940 which was already passed by the Chamber.

M. Daladier briefly addressed the Senate before the vote. He said he did not want credits to be voted without paying a deserving tribute to the soldiers. France was determined to finish with the rule of force and the policy of rapine and plunder. France would demand material and positive guarantees without which she would not disarm.

He revealed that France was building a third 35 thousand ton battleship. He emphasised the efforts made by Britain and said that Anglo-French co-operation existed in all corners of the world.

M. Daladier said, "If we had remained passive an assault would have been launched against our frontiers within a few months We are then fighting for ourselves but at the same time for other peoples, and especially for the high moral values without which there would be no civilisation.

"The effort we are making is without a precedent in our history and enormous accumulation of might and force is necessary for us. In the credits we are making aviation comes first. Manufacture of tanks also occupies a good position, also all materials useful for troops, especially, artillery.

We have also provided for the continuance of the construction of three battleships of 35 thousand tons since mastery of the sea is a capital factor in a victory as this war is again proving.

"In the first engagements the **British Air Force proved its superiority while our airmen have performed legendary exploits. The Navy has destroyed nine submarines and stopped 300 thousand tons of merchandise.**

"We can count not only on the force of our own population but on those of our immense Empire and the British Empire with whom we have sealed a complete union. (Loud cheers). "This union was shown recently at Geneva in the decision to denounce the aggression against heroic Finland and the help we are giving to Finland by applying the League of Nation's decisions.

"I state categorically that without material and positive guarantees France will not lay down arms. Just as I distrust theoretical conceptions, so I prefer national guarantees against a return of events such as those which we are suffering to-day, and so I too conceive that a new Europe should have a far wider organisation than that which now exists. It will be necessary to multiply exchanges and perhaps envisage federal ties between the various states of Europe.

We are ready to co-operate with all those who pursue the same aims as ourselves. All attempts to divide us—all lies of German propaganda—will have no effect on Franco-British solidarity. I am certain that all Frenchmen will give France what her safety requires. Let us have only one soul and one will to organise a victory."

Prince Sisowath Commissioned

It is announced to-night that Prince Sisowath, son of the King of Cambodia, has been commissioned in the French Army.

Arrangements For Muslim Pilgrims

An Algiers report says that the French Government has taken all the necessary steps to enable Mohammedans who desire to make pilgrimages to holy places to do so despite the war. From the beginning of January pilgrims will be able to embark at North African ports for Jeddah.

British Officer's Contribution To Relief Fund

CAIRO, Dec. 30.

Major-General Wilson, General Officer Commanding of British troops in Egypt, who is co-operating with Prince Mohamedali, President, Committee of Turkish Earthquake Relief has despatched 20 large army tents to Anatolia and has also contributed 100 sterling to the relief fund on behalf of the British troops.—Reuter.

GERMAN STEAMER CAPTURED

Attempt To Break Through British Blockade Fails

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 30.

According to press reports the German steamer "Bahiablanca" 8,556 tons, which sailed from here last week with a full cargo of coffee and minerals for Germany has been captured by a British cruiser while making a desperate attempt to break the blockade.

The British cruiser and another vessel arrived yesterday to take in provisions.

"TACOMA" CREW TO BE INTERNED.

The New York Radio states that authoritative circles in Uruguay say that a decree ordering the internment of the crew of the German tanker "Tacoma" for the duration of the war will be shortly signed by the President owing to the fact that the "Tacoma" was used as a supply ship for the "Graf Spee."

In Quest Of Peace

Roosevelt Invites Religious Leaders

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

President Roosevelt declared today that he would welcome at the White House religious leaders of all faiths who desire to dicusss efforts to achieve world peace

The President expressed the hope that religious leaders would call on him to discuss any peace means they had in mind

KING'S CABLE TO PRESIDENT BAYD.

King George has cabled to President Bayd acknowledging receipt of the protest against the activities of belligerents in American waters made by the United States and other American Republic.

The King said that in accordance with British constitutional usage he had immediately referred the message to his responsible ministers.—Reuter.

BRINGING TIPPU'S SWORD TO INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 30.

An Indian correspondent, who is on board the S. S. "Conteverde" and is returning to India, has been cabling from time to time from different ports.

The boat is on its way to Bombay where it is expected to arrive on the 2nd January. The Yuvarajah of Mysore and his party are also returning to India by the ship. The Yuvarajah boarded the ship from Venice about a week ago. He looks cheerful and happy.

I learn that the Yuvarajah has been able to secure in London the sword used by Tippu Sultan, the Tiger of Mysore. In his last battle with the British forces at Seringapatam, he fell from the fort while trying to escape through the private river and died instantaneously. A soldier of the 2nd Norfolk Regiment went up the river gate and saw the body of Tippu fallen at the gate. He put his hand to his waist and snatched away a beautiful big emerald which was found shining through the gold buckle attached to the beautiful gold brocaded belt which contained an old Persian sword of the curved style.

This sword had won for Tippu many victories in the past. The sword was handed over to Col. Wellesley, the Brigade Commander of the British forces which made the last attack on the famous fort of Seringapatam. According to the military laws of those days Col. Wellesley gathered together all the loot and forwarded it along with the sword to General Wellesley, afterwards known as Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General of India.

Lord Cornwallis gave the sword as a gift to a very aristocratic family of England. As fate would have it, such precious and rare gift remained in that family till very recently, and now it has fallen into the hands of the Yuvarajah of Mysore, who I understand, has the idea of presenting it to the city of Seringapatam. I am sure that Mussalmans of India will rejoice at its return to its original place.

The Grimsby trawler "Resercho" (258 tons) was mined and sunk in the North Sea. The crew was rescued and landed at an east coast port.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——): "The Bombay Chronicle." must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Depot Manager on monthly salary of Rs. 100 to push sale of Tea. Apply sharp to Post Box 7823, Calcutta. (1477)

For expansion of business, wanted responsible Officers for unorganised districts in Bombay Presidency, Delhi and Rajputana, Central India, C. P. and Berar and Nizam State. Gentlemen confident of securing satisfactory results at a reasonable cost should apply stating age, experience, business and remuneration expected and areas which will be worked successfully for a well-established old Life Office, Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Asian Building, Bombay. (1665)

SITUATION WANTED

Matriculate Young Experienced Typist|clerk desires engagement part|full time, Bombay or Upcountry. Also sportsman willing to give training in Games for Boys or Girls of decent families or for Schools, Reasonable salary, Reply Box No. 12663 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

24, Mangalore Street, Fort,
Bombay 30th December, 1939.

To,
The Shareholders,
The Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

Gentlemen,

PLEASE NOTE that Mr. DEVCHAND D. SHETHIA who offered himself for re-election as a Director of the Company at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held today was not elected. Please also note that Mr. KESHAVDEO NIVATIA was proposed to be elected as a Director in place of Mr. SHETHIA. As the shareholders wanted time to consider this proposal the meeting adjourned for that purpose to Saturday the 6th January, 1940 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the registered office of the Company, 24, Mangalore Street, Fort, Bombay.

Yours faithfully,
M. R. BUSHERI,
Chairman.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY & RADIO ENGINEERING.
FIRST SESSION BEGINS FROM JANUARY, 1940.
Complete apparatus installed for Practical training in both subjects.
Limited number of seats.
Enrol at once.
Apply early for Illustrated Prospectus with -|5|- postage stamps to the Principal, The George Telegraph Training Institute, 136 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Unemployed Why Worry: Enrol atonce Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel—Best coaching for high speeds Shorthand, Typewriting. 12603

College of Dentistry: Intensely Practical Dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus, apply: Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (1472)

174. BOOKS

Wonder of the World, Smallest Bible on Earth. Size of a postage stamp, original price Rs. 5, now offered for Re. 1 only. (Stamps or postal order). Apply Novelty Agency, 83, Jackeria Masjid Street, Bombay, (9). (12647)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale:—One Complete Hydraulic Cotton or Jute Baling Press with Engine, Boiler, tanks, chimney, etc., Cotton Ginnings by Platt Bros., 200 B.H.P. Cornish Valve Double Cylinder Condensing Engine, in excellent working order. For particulars apply to Box No. 12541. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents, Salary 100|- Samples Absolutely Free. Nationals (Woollen Mills) Limited Ludhiana." (12634)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Immediate Sale One RCA double talkie set with generator, engine, convertors etc like new. correspond Box No. 12571, "Bombay Chronicle".

Sind Govt. Charged With Bungling

Congress Committee's Report On "Manzilgah Enquiry"

KARACHI, Dec. 29.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani, M.L.A., Vice-President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, and Prof. Ghanshyam Jethanand, Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly, have issued to-day to the press an 18-page report on the Manzilgah and recent riots in Sukkur and other parts of Sind after carrying out two day's enquiries on the spot.

The following are some of the important conclusions of the two Congress leaders:

The police at Sukkur was inadequate.

We feel that some Muslim League leaders cannot escape responsibility for the horrible deeds of murder, arson, loot, etc.

We are of the opinion that the Government has bungled in handling the situation from the start

The situation could have been saved still by appointing an impartial judicial tribunal to decide whether the Manzilgah was really a mosque or not and by giving effect to its decision.

The Government should have anticipated trouble and taken steps to see that peace was not disturbed.

The part played by Pir Illahibux, Education Minister, in replying to the letter of the first dictator of Muslim Satyagraha that he would resign if Manzilgah was not given to Muslims was highly deplorable, and also the conduct of the Hindu Minister, Dewan Dialmal Daulatram in participating in the Hindu Conference at Sukkur where Manzilgah issue was the main subject for consideration.

We are glad to record that in the midst of murder, arson and loot, there were individual Muslim 'Vaderas' and Zamindars who, out of their generosity and fellow-feeling, gave protection to Hindus. Some Zamindars rendered genuine help to protect their villages from attacks.

The following are some of the main recommendations of the Congress leaders made in their report:—

The Manzilgah question be referred to an impartial tribunal and its decision given effect to, or an agreed solution acceptable to both the communities be arrived at.

An impartial and independent committee be appointed to inquire into the causes of the riots, and conduct of the authorities in handling the Manzilgah question.

It is necessary that arrangements be made to provide immediate compensation to victims of riot and to help them to return to villages.

A committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to assess carefully the loss of property, to recommend reasonable compensation for such losses to sufferers, and to suggest effective and adequate measures for rehabilitation of villages and their future safety.

Lastly, investigation of offences should be quickly done and all culprits should be tried without delay and their cases be disposed of expeditiously and, if necessary, more special magistrates and judges be appointed to dispose of the cases soon.—United Press.

TILE WORKERS FORM UNION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The workers of the Raval Tile Factory who are on strike since yesterday owing to reduction in wages held a meeting this morning at Colaba under the presidency of Mr. G. M. Jadhav.

Messrs. D. V. Pradhan, Chitre and others addressed the workers on need of starting a union and ventilating their grievances through it.

The meeting then decided to form a union on whose behalf Mr. D. V. Pradhan will open negotiations with the factory owner.

SIND PREMIER LEAVES FOR KARACHI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, Premier of Sind, left for Karachi this morning.

Questioned by Press representatives on the eve of his departure, the Sind Premier maintained that his visit to Bombay had no political significance and that his calls on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were in the nature of courtesy calls.

"The position of my Ministry is quite safe and there is no need for me to go about canvassing support as suggested in a section of press" declared the Sind Premier.

MALARIA AND TYPHOID RAGING IN THANA.

Thana city is at present in the throes of an epidemic of malaria and typhoid. The local doctors are having a very busy time of it and the woes of the people have no end.

BENGAL CONGRESS ACCOUNTS

'Extremely Unsatisfactory': Working Committee Resolution

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee released to-day for publication a lengthy resolution passed by the last meeting of the Congress Working Committee on the audit report of the accounts of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Briefly said, the resolution states among other things, that the books, papers and vouchers for the period from April 1, 1938 to April 9, 1938, have not been produced and are said to be missing; that accounts from April 10, 1938, to March 31, 1938, and the papers produced are incomplete; and that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee had no Bank account up to October 31, 1939, and crossed cheques had to be cashed through some persons having a Bank account.

The resolution concludes thus: "The Working Committee considers this state of things to be extremely unsatisfactory and detrimental to the prestige and efficient working of the Congress organisation in the Province The provincial executive cannot be considered to have discharged their duty properly and functioned in terms of the constitution of the B. P. C. C., which specifically requires that all money should be duly banked, etc., etc."—United Press.

Saturday Next
From 6th Jan., '40

MAGICAL MUSIC
From Your Favourite
KANAN BALA
Sweetest Lark of the Indian Screen in

NEW THEATRES' Modern Musical Romance

Jawani -KI- Reet

(A Circo Production)

With

NAJAM, JAGDEESH, NEMO, B. KAPOOR e c.,

Directed by:
Sjt. HEMCHANDER
who gave you "Crorepati"

Music by R. C. BORAL

SAT. at KRISHNA Talkies .. Dubash Theatre.

ONLY TWO SHOWS
Do Not Miss
A FULL LENGTH ALL COMIC TAMIL PICTURE
DON'T LAUGH
Starring:
N. S. KRISHNAN & T. A. MADHURAM
On Sunday 31st December and Monday 1st January, 1940.
at 10-30 a.m.
BROADWAY—(Dadar)

New Year Party For Children!...
To-day at 10-30 a. m.
A new enjoyable Programme of
MICKEY MOUSE & SILLY SYMPHONY CARTOONS!
KIDDIES! . . Prepare yourselves for the merriest party. Tell "Mummy" she must take you!
FREE TOYS!
Sun. Dec. 31. 10-30 A M REGAL

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 5, 1996
Muslim: Jilkad 19, 1358
Parsi: Tir 27, 1309
Hightide: 3-07 15-29
Lowtide: 9-27 21-11
Sunrise: 7h. 12m.
Sunset: 6h. 11m.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION
Mr. T. S Hegde B.A., will speak on "Students and Politics" to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at K. V. F. N. School premises, Fort.

GITA CLASS
Swami Sambuddhananda will be holding Gita Class as usual at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, Khar Road to day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

INDIAN MUSIC AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND
A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. K. Nageshrao

A THUNDERING HUMAN DOCUMENT!
SO PERFECT IN OUTLOOK! SO GREAT IN THOUGHT!!
A Saga of Eight Crores of Untouchables Hated & Hooted!!
One of the most soul-stirring Portrayals to live for ever in your memory by
GLORIOUS GOHAR
with
MOTILAL, VASANTI, CHARLIE
in
Shree RANJIT Movietone's Socio-Revolutionary Drama
in GUJARATI
Achhut
(THE UNTOUCHABLE)
Directed by:—
Sjt. CHANDULAL SHAH
Music by: Sjt. JNAN DUTT
Photography by: Sjt. K. GOPAL
Sound by: Sjt. P. C. SUBEDAR
SECOND SOULFUL WEEK OF SUCCESS AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
No Matinees on Sat. & Sunday.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"The Rains Came". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Rains Came." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Babes in Arms". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"On Your Toes". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"A Chump at Oxford". Daily at 4, 6 30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Daughters of India". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bhagva Zenda". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Aulad". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sukhacha Sodha" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"A new cycle" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ
Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m.

KAKADWADI ARYA SAMAJ
A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Shri Agnirishi Manvatama Dev will deliver a public lecture on "Aryan Culture."

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY
A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. M. S. Zair will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

CAMP FIRE
New Year's Eve "Camp Fire" at the Theosophical Colony, Juhu, to-day (Sunday) from 9 p.m. to midnight, under the auspices of the Anand Lodge T. S.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION
"Communal Settlement is essential before Independence" will be the subject of a debate to be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the King George English School, Dadar.

EXTEMPORE PUBLIC DEBATING CONTEST
The Nagpada Neighbourhood House will hold an Extempore Debating Contest open for the public to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Both contestants and visitors are cordially invited. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

FLAG SALUTATION AT SANTA CRUZ
Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee, the monthly Flag salutation ceremony will take place to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) in Bajajwadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

DEPRESSED CLASS STUDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERING
The annual social gathering of the Depressed Class Students will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the R. M. Bhat High School, Parel, when the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa will preside.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ
Under the auspices of the above Samaj, Pandit Satyarthi will deliver a public lecture on "Infallibility of the Vedas" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at 161/67 Bazargate Street.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION
The annual social gathering of the Association will be held in the Association Hall at Talmakiwadi Tardeo Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m (S.T.). Dr. R. P. Koppikar, M.S. President of the Association will preside

LECTURES ON KURAN
Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on 'Kuran and its teachings' on every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 4-15 p.m. to 5-15 p.m. (S.T.).

FLAG SALUTATION AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE
Monthly Flag salutation ceremony, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m (S.T. at the Congress House when Hon Mr Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, will unfurl the National Flag.

CHILDREN'S SOCIAL
Under the immediate supervision of Mr. Annaswami Rao, (Honorary Handicraft Instructor, S. I. W Society's Schools) the Y F L. members of the South Indians' Welfare Society's Schools and of the Best Employees Association will hold a social on the New Year's Eve, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the Nappoo Hall, Telang Road, G. I. P Matunga, Bombay-19.
Mr. Stanley Jepson the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly of India" will preside and Mrs. Jepson will distribute prizes.

MARWADI STUDENTS' UNION
Under the auspices of Marwari Students' Union, a debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at Vidya Bhuvan, 1st Fanaswadi, Bombay at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to discuss the following proposition:—
"The Constituent Assembly is the only solution of Indian Problems".

'A' WARD RADICAL CONGRESSMEN
Under the auspices of the 'A' Ward League of Radical Congressmen, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. at Dwarkadas Lane, Corner of Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. Shastri, Rajaram Panday, Chandrasaker, Madan Shetty, T. S. Hegde and Mrs. Manuben Kara will speak on "Congress and the Constituent Assembly."

MAHAGAI CONFERENCE
The Mahagai Conference will be held on Kamgar Maidan, to-morrow (Monday) with Mr. V. V. Giri, former Labour Minister in Madras Ministry, as President. The session will start in the morning at 9 with exhibition of athletic skill and archery. In the evening the president will address the Conference and resolutions will be passed, there will also be a film-show of the heroic Chinese struggle.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE
There will be a public meeting to explain Congress policy towards war and Constituent Assembly at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Tarabaug, Love Lane, when Mr. P. K. Savant will preside and Messrs. S L. Silam and R. K. Achrekar will speak. At 8 a.m. there will be Flag salutation at Mankeshwar Mandir at the hands of Keshavrao Kubal.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURE
Under the joint auspices of the Parsi Genuine Fasali Year Institution and Amateur Astronomers League, there will be a public lecture open to ladies and gentlemen of all communities by Mr. Padam S. M Godrez on "Mars- Jupiter Conjunction", on Saturday, 6th January at 6-30 p.m. on the terrace of Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road. Lifts are available upto 7 p.m. both on Pherozeshah Mehta Road and Gunbow Street. No fees

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE
Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly National Flag salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Sion Koliwada, Sjt. Narbheram Popat will unfurl the Flag. After the Flag salutation there will be a public meeting at the same place, when Sjt. Narbheram Popat, P. G. Sawant, L. K. Oak, will speak on "Viewpoint of the Indian National Congress towards the War and Constituent Assembly."

Woman Dies From Burns

BOMBAY, Saturday.
At the inquest held to-day on the body of Sitabai, aged 24, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death due to burns sustained from a coal sighri.
The deceased's sari came into contact with flame while preparing food on a coal sighri and she sustained severe burns. She was removed to the Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital where she subsequently died.

GONORRHOEA CURED
OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only
Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road. Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

In this Competition you are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the FIRST PRIZE is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

In the two series of pictures those marked A.B.C. . . . . are the criminals. They are shown in their disguise in the series numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . . . Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the man shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised himself by shaving off the beard and changing the dress as shown in No. 8. Therefore, we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 17th January, 1940, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 17th January, 1940 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
17TH JANUARY
1940

(Extra Coupons See Page 29)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P O. BOMBAY.

fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Detective Competition
31/12/'39.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Bombay Historical Society's educational excursion to Bassein Fort on Dec. 17. Photo taken at the "Citadel Gate."

Significance Of Independence Day Pledge

ACTS OF CONGRESSMEN AND CONGRESS-WOMEN HAVE TO SPEAK, SAYS MAHATMA

In another article on "The Pledge" Mahatma Gandhi says:—

It is to be hoped that Congressmen will learn by heart, not merely store up in their memory, the resolution of the Working Committee containing the pledge for January 26 next.

The pledge was first taken in 1930. Ten years is not a short time. If Congressmen had honestly lived up to the constructive programme of 1920, there would be Purna Swaraj to-day. There would be communal harmony, there would be purification of Hinduism and smiling faces in India's villages. These together would produce such a momentum that Independence could not be resisted.

But the painful fact must be admitted that Congressmen have not carried out the programme as they should have. They have not believed that the triple programme is non-violence in action. They have not believed that civil disobedience could not be successfully carried out without fulfilling it.

NON-VIOLENT CONDUCT.

Therefore I have not hesitated to remark in these columns that our non-violence has been non-violent conduct born of impotence. Hence we witness the sorry spectacle of us confessing that, though this non-violence of the weak may bring us freedom from English rule, it cannot enable us to resist foreign invasion.

This fact—and it is a fact—shows that, if the English yield to the non-violence, miscalled, of the weak, it would prove that they had almost made up their mind to surrender power and would not hold on to it at the cost of creating frightfulness.

Congressmen should not be surprised, if I would not declare civil disobedience unless I was morally certain that they had understood the full significance of non-violence and that they were carrying out the triple programme with as much zest as they would offer civil disobedience, so called. They would perhaps now understand why I call the three items of the programme essentials of non-violence.

COMMUNAL FELLOWSHIP.

What do I mean by communal fellowship? How is it to be obtained when the Jinnah-Nehru talks have failed? They may or may not have failed. Pacts are meant for big people. They do not affect men in the street, the ground-down millions. In cultivating fellowship among these, written pacts are not needed.

Do Congressmen cultivate goodwill towards all without political motive? This fellow-feeling should be natural, not born out of fear or expedience, even as fellowship between blood brothers, not being born out of any ulterior motive, is natural and lasting. Nor is it to be applied only as between Hindus and Muslims. It has to be universal. It must be extended to the least among us. It is to be extended to Englishmen. It is to be extended to political opponents.

Removal of untouchability again has deep significance. The very idea of high and low among Hindus should be rooted out. Caste solidarity should give place to national solidarity. In Congress ranks these distinctions should be relics of the past.

Then the charkha. For nearly twenty years now it has adorned the National Flag which is made of khadi. And yet khadi has not become universal. Khadi having been adopted by the Congress, Congressmen may not rest till it has penetrated every home in the remotest part of India. Only then will it become a mighty symbol of voluntary co-operation and one purpose.

It is a symbol of identification with the poorest in the land. Hitherto Congressmen have played with khadi. They have not believed in its message. They have used it often unwillingly, for mere show. It must become a reality if true non-violence is to permeate us.

DEFINITE PURPOSE.

Let Congressmen note the preamble to the Working Committee's resolution on the pledge. Those who do not believe in it are not bound to take the pledge. Indeed those who have not the belief, are bound not to take it. For the pledge this time is to be taken for a definite purpose.

A grave responsibility rests on my shoulders. A vast organisation like the Congress will not move in the direction of civil resistance unless I give the word. It is no matter of pride or joy to me. I should break under the weight of that responsibility, if I were not conscious of the fact that I am nothing. Congressmen have trust in my judgment which is dictated by the living Law of Truth and Love which is God. God speaks through acts of men and women. In this case acts of Congressmen and Congress-women have to speak.

P. EDWARDS, WINNER OF THE WESTERN INDIA BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYED AT GREEN'S HOTEL ON FRIDAY.

W. I. BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

Percy Edward, won the final of the W. I. Billiards Championship at Green's on Friday night, beating Teher Ali Contractor by 124 points in a game of 750.

Though Edward won the Trophy it was not an easy affair for him. Contractor after making few useful breaks was almost level at one stage.

Edward then steadied himself and fought every point to win the Idar Challenge Cup and the W. I. Billiards Championship.

Scores:—

EDWARD	750
CONTRACTOR	616
BEST BREAKS IN FINAL	
EDWARD	52
CONTRACTOR	39

POHOOMULL

With Sincere Respects We take the opportunity of Wishing all our local and mofussil Patrons

A Happy and Prosperous NEW YEAR

POHOOMULL BROS. (INDIA)
275, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

On The Air

SUNDAY, DEC. 31.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Chitrapat Sangit. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Dhyan Magan. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 to 9-15 "Railways and the War," Talk in English by A. F. S. Talyar Khan. 9-15 Jagannathbuwa Pendharpurkar. 9-45 Orchestral music. 9-55 Manohar Kapur. 10-10 Sitar and Sarod. 10-20 Sheila. 10-30 Gujarati Children's programme. 11 Jafar Qawwal. 11-15 Sardarbai Karadgekar. 11-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-55 Manohar Kapur. 12-10 p.m. Songs in Sarangs. 12 20 A violin recital. 12-35 Jafar Qawwal. 12-50 Patiale-Ki-Phirat. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Sardarbai. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2-30 Close down.

3-30 All children's hour. 4-30 Close down. 5 A melodious mixture. 5-20 Two Orchestras. 5-35 Ghazals. 5-45 Film melodies. 6-10 Shahzadi. 6-25 S. Ahmed. 6-32 Gururao Deshpande. 6-40 Sohani on the Sarangi. 6-50 The Air Chorus. 7 Jafar Qawwal. 7-15 R. Ramnathkar. 7-30 Shahzadi. 7-45 Karim Khan. 8-25 To-morrow. 8 30 Sports Parade. 8-55 An interlude. 9-45 Dorothy Lamour with Orchestra. 10-2 Oracle for 1940. 10-25 Dudley Beaven at the Organ and Cyril Gell at the piano. 10-30 Late news 10-35 Night Shift. 10-55 Jimmie Lunceford and his Orchestra. 11-2 Dancing the New Year in. 12-5 Close down.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-15 a.m As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Instrumental melodies 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Krishna-Premi. 8-50 Nritya Sangeet. 9 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Gujarati Garba. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 News in Englisn. 1-35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1. 2-30 Close down

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1. 4-30 Close down.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Raqs-o-Naghma. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Vyakulat. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 8-25 to 8-55 As in Bombay 1. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 Sardarbai. 9-20 Review of the Gujarati programmes during 1939. 9-32 Review. 9-40 Ustad Jhande Khan's Compositions 9 50 Manohar Kapur. 10-2, Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 10-30 to 12-5 As in Bombay 1.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental Trio. 5-5 Nasir Khan. 5-25 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-30 Kumari Mamota Datt. 5-40 Band Waggon. 6-15 Ashiq Hussain. 6-30 For villagers only 7-15 Next week's programmes. 7-25 Anwarbai. 7-45 The Year 1939. 8 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-5 Zohra Jan. 8-25 Ghazalen. 8-50 Kedara on the Sitar. 10 Khayal, Geet Aur Ghazal.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-30 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-30 Zohra Jan. 6-50 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 6-55 Ashiq Hussain. 7-15 to 7-25 As in Delhi 1. 7-25 Abdul Haq. 7-40 Shrimati Mamota Datt. 7-50 Nasir Khan. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 The Overseas programme.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Ummeed Ali Khan. 7-20 Reehana. 7-30 Mushaira. 8-30 Hansraj Madan. 8 50 Kumari Shakuntala Devi Bhatnagar. 9-50 Hansraj Madan. 10 Jaijaiwanti on the Vichitra Veena. 10-15 Tamancha Jan.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Sultanabai. 6-23 Kumari Shanta Bhakey. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Sultanabai. 7-12 Lucknow Radio Orchestra. 7-29 Kumari Shanta Bhakey. 7-45 Sultanabai. 8 Lucknow calling. 8-15 Akash Jot. 8-40 Kumari Shanta Bhakey 8-53 Ram Dularey. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Sultanabai. 10 Lalla Rookh, 4. 10-35 Akhri Manzil.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Three songs. 5-45 The Black Dyke Mills Band. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Brojen Sen. 7-35 Bhaktimoy Das Gupta. 7-45 Umapati Seal. 7-55 Our own. 8-10 Ram Krishna Misra. 9 Band Wagon Parts 1 to 4. 9-45 to 11-36 As in Calcutta 1.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-30 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 The Fol-de-Rols. 10 Ring out the old, ring in the new. 10-35 Relay from Firpo's Restaurant (contd.) 11-36 A happy now year to our listeners.

Dacca Programme

257 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Air Orchestra. 5-10 Haripada Bhattacharya. 5-25 Bibha Chakravarti. 5-50 Nitya Burman. 6-5 Gul Mohammad Khan. 6-35 Mani Chor. 7 Nirmal Bhattacharya. 7-15 Biraj Mohan Das. 7-35 Nitya Burman. 7-55 Radha Rani. 8-15 Nirmal Bhattacharya. 8-30 Monoranjan Mukerjee. 9-5 Radha Rani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Biraj Mohan Das. 10-5 Gul Mohammad Khan.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: December 30.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. London/Paris Exchange rate was 176 to 177. Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 395 1/2 at New York.

London Silver prices declined 3/16d. at 22-1/2d. for spot and forward also declined 3/16d. at 22 11/16d. There was speculative selling which were absorbed by India. Business was small. Later on market was quietly steady.

New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents per ounce. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 4 1/4d. London/Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 59/7 and forward parity was Rs. 59/13 3/4. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover.

Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 42 14 6	60 12 0
Magsar	Rs. 41 14 6	60 12 0
Posh	Rs. 42 0 6	61 5 6

LONDON SILVER

London: December 29.

Spot	22 1/2
Forward	22 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London: December 29.

Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: December 29.

T. T. London on:—

New York 4.02/4.04; Paris 176/177; Berlin unquoted; Madrid 38.50; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Amsterdam 7.52/7.58; Brussels 23.90/24.15; Milan 77.75; Berne 17.80/17.95; Copenhagen 20.31; Stockholm 16.85/16.95; Oslo 17.65/17.75.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: December 29.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 63 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£ 70 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. 1931 or later	£ 82 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. 1950/55	£ 103 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 68 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961	£ 94 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1952	£ 93 1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	£ 106 7/8
Victory Bonds	£ 106 1/4
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 8 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register	£ 81 1/2
National Bank of India	£ 28 3/8

LONDON RUBBER

London: December 29.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 11-3/4 sellers.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Shrimatis R. Kamala and Neela. 4-30 Puzzle Corner. 5 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-20 R. Subhramanyam Pillai. 6-5 G. Kalyanarama Aiyar. 6-50 Air Arists. 7 Character and Episode. 7-50 Dwaram Venkataswami Naidu. 9 Stray Talks. 9-15 Local news and announcements. 9-45 Songs of England. 10-3 Chamber music concert, 1.

Madras II—Programme

31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s)

7-30 to 9 a.m. and 1 to 2-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 G. Kalyanarama Aiyar 10 Dwaram Venkataswami Naidu.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 Shrimati T. C. Sushila. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 T. K. Balaganesier. 7 Arangetru. 7-15 Books to come. 7-50 T. S. Krishna Iyengar. 8-30 Shrimati Jayammal. 9-45 T. K. Bala Ganesier.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Munawar Khan—music. 5-50 Syed Ahmed—music. 6 Urdu Publications by Dr. Zore. 6-15 Mummi Bai—songs. 6-50 Orchestra—'Hindole Bagesari'. 7 to 7-30 For Children (Urdu). 7-30 Munawar Khan—music. 7-40 S. Ahmed—music. 8-45 M. Khan—music. 9-05 S Ahmed—music. 9-25 Mummi Bai—music.

Java Programme

(20, 25, 27 29 and 31 metres)

15-03 Concert. 16 Eddie Peabody. 16-10 Concert. 16-30 Divine Service. 19-00 Hits. 20-15 Nirom orchestra. 20-45 Will's Accordeon Orchestra. 21-00 Julius Tauster's orchestra.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: December 30.

In sympathy with a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened at Rs. 311 for Broach April/May delivery and improved to Rs. 314 on scattered buying and covering Later on there was increased general selling and prices declined to Rs. 308 but moderate support again rallied prices to Rs. 310 At this level market was steady.

The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach April/May	Rs. 310/8
F G M G Broach July/Aug	Rs. 317/0
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jan	Rs. 273/8
Fine M G Oomra March	Rs. 278/0
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jan	Rs. 226/8
F G M G Bengal March	Rs. 229/8

COTTON PARITY

Difference Broach April/May:—

Below Liverpool May 114 penny points.

Above New York May 145 cent points.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria: December 29.

SAKEL:—	
January	20.00+10
March	20.15+55
GIZA:—	
January	18.02+27
March	18.69+48
ASHMOUNI:—	
February	17 56+43
April	17.78+56

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: December 29.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5-30 p.m.
Broach A/M	314 1/2	301 1/2	314 1/2
Broach J/A	320 1/2	309 1/2	320 1/2
Oomra D/J	276	267	276
Oomra March	280 1/2	271	280 1/2
Bengal D/J	227	220	227
Bengal March	230	222	230

NIGHT SESSION: Broach A/M opened Rs. 315 1/2; Highest Rs. 317 1/2; Lowest Rs. 312 1/2; Closed Rs. 314 1/2. Broach J/A closed Rs. 321.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: December 29.

UPPERS:—	
Spot	9.92+13
January	9.73+25
March	9.82+25
May	9.86+26
July	9.91+27
October	9.72+27
GIZA NO. 2:—	
Spot	10.35+12
January	9.97+26
March	10.13+25
May	10.23+25
July	10.29+26
October	10.26+26

LONDON SEEDS

London: December 29.

South Australian shipment F.O.B. Parcels 25/9 Jan. Quoted.

SUGAR PRICES

Bombay: December 30.

Fine White Java Sugar (per cwt.):—

Ready (small grain) Rs. 19/10

Ready (large grain) Rs. 19/11

Shipment December Rs. 10/10 F.B.H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 11 F.B.H

Indian Sugars Ready Rs. 18/12 to 19/6.

Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool: December 29.

January	8.32+11
February	8.33+11
March	8.35+12
April	8.34+12
May	8.33+11
June	8.29+11
July	8.25+11
August	8.17+10
September	8.09+10
October	8.02+10
November	7.98+10
December	7.98+10
January	7.96+10
Middling Spot	8.70+11

11-12 a.m QUOTATIONS

January	8.31
March	8.33

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: December 30.

B. C. RATES:—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to March

LONDON:—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to Mar.

Bank's selling T T D D ....

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 334

Bank's buying T T 329

Bank's buying D D 327

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T 1290

Bank's buying T T 1330

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 80 3/8

Bank's buying T T 79 3/8

Bank's buying 60 days 78 3/8

AMSTERDAM:—

Bank's selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 54 3/4

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 28 1/2

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN:—

Bank's selling D D .....

CROSS RATE:—

Hongkong/London 1/3 30th inst.

Shanghai/London 0/4 15/16 30th inst.

Java/London 7.46/56 30th inst.

New York/London 3.95 5/8 29th inst.

London/New York 4.02/4 29th inst

London/Paris 176/7 29th inst.

London/Italy 77.55 29th inst.

London/Belgium 23.90/24.15 29th inst.

London/Switzerland 17.80/95 29th inst.

London/Stockholm 16.85/95 29th inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.52/58 29th inst.

London/Japan 1/2 11/32 29th inst.

London/Berlin .....

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.

Gold £8/8/0 28th inst

Gold £8/8/0 29th inst.

Silver London Ready 22 11/16 28th inst.

Silver London Ready 22 1/2 29th inst.

Silver London Forward 22 7/8 28th inst.

Silver London Forward 22 11/16 29th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 28th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 29th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 28th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 29th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 28th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 29th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:- Call 1 1/2 per cent.

3 Months 2 1/4 per cent.

6 Months 2 per cent.

Tone: Firm.

PEPPER & GINGER PRICES

Bombay: December 30.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Pepper ready Allepey new per cwt	96	0	0
Pepper ready Allepey new per cwt	96	0	6
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	105	0	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15th per candy	111	0	0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F per cwt.	13	0	0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.	19	0	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt ...	21	8	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt. ...	22	8	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15th per cwt.	24	0	0

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Lamington Road Near Lamington Talkies

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STAR DUST

BIMLA KUMARI (of "Baghban" and "Son of Zambo") is currently working in Bhavnani Productions' latest, "Naked Truth."

* * * *

MOTILAL is starred in Ranjit's new picture being directed by Jayant Desai. Madhuri is co-starred.

* * * *

LEELA ("Kanhopatra") is the star of Arun Pictures' maiden picture "Goraknath," now under production. Others in the cast are Nandrekar, Vimal Sardesai, Ratnamala and Chandrakant.

* * * *

NASEEM'S latest picture after "Pukar" is "MAIN HARI" Minerva's forthcoming release.

PRITHVIRAJ has just completed "Chingari" for Sudama Productions in which he appears opposite Sabita Devi.

* * * *

SABITA DEVI is likely to appear as Nurjehan in Sudama's forthcoming production.

SAIGAL is starred in Barua's new picture "Zindagi" for New Theatres.

1939 In Indian Films

Highlights Of Eventful Year

This has been an eventful year, indeed, full of splendid achievements and inglorious failures, new studios launched and old studios closed down, new stars in ascendance and old stars on decline.

(By Our Film Critic)

The outstanding event of the year in the film world was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Indian films and the first session of the Motion Picture Congress. The results may not have been very considerable but at least a beginning has been made to organize this industry on a more rational basis and to substitute co-operation for petty rivalries.

SLANDER STOPPED

Next to the Motion Picture Congress, the year was notable for the campaign carried on by the Film Journalists Association against anti-Indian films which achieved phenomenal success. "Gungadin" was banned practically all over India, and several pictures of the same type which had been planned were scrapped by Hollywood producers.

The campaign was carried into the "enemy" territory by the President of Film Journalists Association who toured the world and extracted assurances from British and American producers that Indian sentiments will be duly respected in future.

BETTER TECHNIQUE

The biggest advance registered by the Indian films has been in the technical field. Not only in the pictures of Prabhat, Bombay Talkies and New Theatres, but in the pictures of most other studios, photography has improved beyond recognition and processing as well as audiography are also porceptibly improving. "Dushman," "Sant Tulsidas", and "Admi" were among the best photographed pictures of the year.

TWO GREAT FILMS

"Bari Didi" and "Admi" are almost by common consent voted the two artistically superlative pictures of the year. The former brought Amar Mullick to the front rank of Indian directors while the latter consolidated the already eminent position of Shantaram.

BOX-OFFICE HITS

From the box-office view-point, "Pukar" and "Sant Tulsidas" will probably tie-up for first place. The success of "Pukar" has at last broken the taboo on Muslim subjects and now more pictures on similar themes may be expected. "Pukar" also established Minerva Movietone and took it out of the rut into which a series of mediocre pictures had placed it.

While Prabhat whose "My Son" did not come up to their usual standard reasserted their superiority with "Admi," Bombay Talkies gave a uniformly good series of pictures, their "Durga" and "Kangan" being particularly distinguished. For New Theatres 1939 proved to be a lean year. None of their pictures this year proved to be as popular as "Devdas" or "Dhoop Chhaon" though Amar Mullick did help to save their reputation by giving us "Bari Didi."

Among the smaller concerns Huns maintaining their rising reputation, particularly among Maharashtrian audiences.

1939 will be remembered as the year which saw the collapse of several studios, notably Sagar and General, Films. On their ashes has risen National Studios, Limited. Several other new concerns have also been floated—Navyug Chitrapat Ltd. (Incorporating Huns), India Artists Ltd., Circo Productions (Bombay branch), etc.

IN MANY TONGUES

This year was notable for the development of Cinema in provincial languages. Production in Punjab which had been dormant for some years was revived by the success of some Punjabi pictures. Several successful Marathi pictures were produced by Huns. Saraswati and one by Minerva. In South India Tamil films increased in number as well as improved in quality. And even Gujarati which had not been heard on the screen for several years can now claim such an outstanding film as Ranjit's "Achhut." We don't hear much about Bengali pictures on this side of the country but judging from one or two like the record-breaking "Abhinaya" that we saw in Bombay, the Bengali cinema is quite powerful and popular.

LOOKING FORWARD TO 1940

More than anything else I was impressed during this year by the increasingly sober tone of Indian pictures. Leaving aside the more important and socially conscious producers, it is a happy augury when Wadias take up a subject like "Kahan Hai Manzil Teri?" Prakash produce "Poornima," and Mohan try to discuss non-violence in "Swastik." The box-office success of a radical picture like "Unexpected" which continued to draw crowds in the smaller towns during 1939 is significant. It is in this direction that I would like to see the progress of our Cinema during 1940. The people's art must depict the people's life—realistically and in a progressive spirit

FILMS FOR '40

The following is a selected list of films currently seen in Bombay:—

ACHHUT—Ranjit's national picture at Opera House. (Gujerati).

ADMI—Prabhat's fine thought-provoking picture at Central. (Hindustani).

BABES IN ARMS—Mickey Rooney and music at Metro (English).

BEAU GESTE—Adventure drama at Kros. (English).

BHAGWA ZENDA—Patriotic historical at Majestic (Marathi).

CHUMP AT OXFORD—Laurel-Hardy comedy at New Empire (English).

DAUGHTERS OF INDIA—Sentimental melodrama at Pathe (Hindustani).

KANGAN—Bombay Talkies fine romance at Roxy. (Hindustani).

ON YOUR TOES—Zorina dances in this film, at Excelsior (English).

PUKAR—Minerva's popular historical film at Minerva (Hindustani).

RAINS CAME—Hollywood's pro-Indian picture at Capitol and Regal. (English).

The members of the Film Journalists Association photographed at the Prabhat Studios, Poona, each with a headgear chosen from the studio costume department. In the centre are Baburao Patel, President of the Association, and Producer Shantaram.

Way Out Of Economic Bondage

Congressmen Have To Spin For Sake Of Country, Says Mahatma

Writing on "Spinning Wheels vs Mills." Mahatma Gandhi says: Congressmen should not weary of my filling the columns of "Harijan" with everything about the charkha and khadi.

Heart peace among communities and reinstatement of the wheel in every home are my politics. for I expect to gain the freedom of the country from political and economic bondage through these means in the place of red rebellion.

The problem before every Congressman is how to displace mill cloth, whether foreign or indigenous. It is often believed in Congress circles that indigenous mill cloth is as good as khadi and superior because of its cheapness. The cheapness theory in terms of the crores of artisans has been exploded. Millspun for these millions is dearer than handspun. The former means deprivation of their wages. Imagine what would happen if, on the score of foreign wheat being cheaper, the wheat-grower was displaced!

MASTER SPINNER.

If the village spinners and weavers are to come into their own, and that quickly, every Congressman has to become a master spinner and master weaver. He should be able to teach and guide the poor villagers. He has to be a khadi technician. He has to spin for the sake of the country. I have shown that khadi cannot be made cheap enough for the middle class unless there is enough sacrificial yarn or unless the spinner is put upon the old *begar* wage of one pice to one anna for eight hours' strenuous spinning.

No Congressman would put in the required labour and skill unless he believed that the indigenous factory mills had to be and could be replaced by the charkha and the handloom.

If Congressmen have this faith, all Congress organisations will become efficient spinning and weaving schools.

B. P. C. C. REFUSES TO ABDICATE

Working Committee's Action Disapproved

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, at its meeting this evening, adopted a resolution expressing inability to accept the decision of the All-India Congress Working Committee, regarding the appointment of an "ad hoc" Committee, in connection with the election of delegates.

The Committee further decided to continue functioning in accordance with the constitution of the Indian National Congress and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

In the opinion of the Council, the resolution stated, the appointment of an "ad hoc" Committee was unconstitutional, "ultra vires" and "exparte", besides being high-handed and unwarranted, and was the result of political prejudice and inasmuch as the grounds stated in the resolution of the Working Committee were baseless, the acceptance of an "ad hoc" Committee would reduce the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to a nonentity and mean its virtual death and abdication.

It was added that, since the present executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee enjoyed the full confidence of the public of this Province, it did not feel called upon to abdicate.—A P.

Gandhiji's Inquiry Into Sukkar Happenings

KARACHI, Dec. 29.

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have invited Mr Bhojraj Ajwani, Secretary of the Sind Hindu Conference, to Wardha in order t acquaint himself with the happenings at Sukkur and in Upper Sind during the recent trouble there

It is likely that Mr. Ajwani, Mr. Virumal Begraj and Mr Basantaram Motwani may proceed to Wardha after attending the session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in Calcutta.—United Press.

MUSLIMS & NATIONAL MOVEMENT

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Congress viewpoint in regard to the War and Constituent Assembly was explained by speakers at a meeting held under the auspices of the Mandvi Ward Congress Committee at Vadgadi tonight. Mr. Y. Meherally presided.

After explaining the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly Mr. Meherally said that history would never forgive the part that the Muslim League was playing to-day.

He deprecated that in this crisis the Muslim League was behaving in a reactionary way and that Mr. Jinnah who was once a staunch nationalist had now become a communalist.

In the C. D. movement of 1930, he pointed out 12,000 Muslims had gone to jail. Still more went to jail in 1932.

Even now, thousands and thousands of Muslims were anxious to take part in the country's struggle for freedom.

"I imagine what a tremendous effect it would have on world opinion when Gandhiji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and thousands and thousands of Congressmen would be clapped in jail, said Mr. Meherally.

He considered that the Constituent Assembly was the only way by ascertaining real public opinion.

Mr. Salebhoy Abdul Kadar President, Mandvi Ward Congress Committee said that the Muslim masses would sooner or later come to realise the truth and there would be no other 'ism' left in India except 'Nationalism.

Mr. Maneklal Gandhi pointed out that within 27 months of their regime the Congress Ministries had done more good to the people than what the British had done during 150 years. Mr Virchand Panachand Shah also spoke.

Rajaji And Rajen Babu See Gandhiji

WARDHA, Dec. 30.

Dr. Rajendrababu and Mr. Rajagopalachariar drove to Sbegaon and had an interview with Mr. Gandhi.—A.P.

Sir C. P.'s New Gospel

TAKE PART IN COMBAT RAGING AROUND AND THEN THINK OF A NEW ORDER

MADRAS, December 29.

"HUMANITY IS LITERALLY AT THE CROSS ROADS AND ON THE CHOICE THAT IT NOW MAKES WILL THE FUTURE OF CIVILISATION AS WE KNOW IT BE SETTLED," SAID SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER, IN A PAPER ON "WORLD FORCES AND THE SUPER STATE" CONTRIBUTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY AND READ AT THE CONVENTION, TO-DAY.

Speaking of India's contribution to the solution of these problems, Sir Ramaswami said that such contribution may, at the outset, appear to be insignificant. "India does not count from the point of view of war excepting as a comparatively minor entity in the British Empire. The talk that is indulged in now and then of immediate independence is fantastic in the light of what is taking place daily around us.

"If India were to declare its independence to-day. Apart from internal convulsions, she would be the prey of one or other of the predatory powers, unarmed and undisciplined as she is."

NO DEFEATISM

Continuing Sir Ramaswami Iyer said, "The ideals of India have been shaped for her by her seers and thinkers. Those ideals are inconsistent with defeatism or dejection. They are incompatible with unmanliness. They cannot be reconciled with faint-heartedness."

Quoting from the Bhagavad Gita, Sir Ramaswami Iyer said that weakness masked by religious expression drew down the hardly veiled contempt of Sri Krishna. Sri Krishna asserted the sanctity of a righteous war and in words that should be enshrined in the hearts of every Indian, he defined Yoga itself as involving efficiency in work and activity. This was part of the Hindu heritage and these ideas were in the lineal succession of those precepts that had come down from the ages down to the most recent times.

RESIST EVIL FORCES

Sir Ramaswami further said that Swami Vivekananda, in his Karma Yoga, declared that activity always meant resistance, in dealing with the world situation they could not afford to forget that the first step should be to combat evil forces and resist them actively, openly, unflinchingly, fighting physically and morally for what was conceived to be the right decision.

After the fight would come a time for peaceful contemplation of the scheme of a new world that could be built only after false ideals had been overthrown and injurious systems of thought and practice disestablished.

"To many of us, therefore, the doctrine of non-violence in the form in which it is often preached to-day, the doctrine of non-participation in the combat raging all round us and the doctrine of quiescent passive resistance such as is sometimes advocated seem to be the negation of all that Hinduism and the highest

SURAT'S PRECIOUS TREASURE

Progress Of Sir Purshottamdas's Village Building Scheme

SURAT, Dec. 30.

"The Sir Pursnotamdas Village School Building Scheme has given great relief to the youths of the district by supplying good buildings for schools in the district. In the present financial conditions of this presidency and the district Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas' scheme has materially helped both Government and the District Local Board, Surat, by providing 78 buildings at a cost of Rs. 3,68,302, providing accommodation for 6,480 pupils. His buildings are ornaments to the villages and are living monuments of his generous munificence." says the Report of the Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Village School building Committee.

Continuing the Report says: "The buildings are built with utmost care providing all facilities and observing all principles of sanitation and hygiene. They are a precious treasure to the District Local Board Surat."

Referring to Sir Purshotamdas scheme of circulating libraries for the Surat district schools for spreading literacy and general knowledge among the school children the Report says: "The money spent by Sir Purshotamdas after the scheme has been a real legacy to the growing citizens of the district. The people of the district have realised the educative value of pupils' libraries and it is now possible to open such libraries at central places The people are now coming forth with funds to have independent libraries for their own schools.

"The whole scheme was reorganised last year and circulating libraries were converted into 100 Sir P T. Bal Libraries for individual schools. In 1934-35 there were demands from 150 places.—United Press.

SHIPBUILDING YARD FOR SCINDIAS

Commerce Member Inspects Site

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member with the Government of India, inspected today a site for a ship-building yard in Calcutta with Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman, and Mr. M. A. Master, General Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., and Mr. G. L. Mehta, local Manager of the Company. It is understood that the Scindia Steam Navigation Company is investigating the possibilities of having a ship-building yard in Calcutta.—United Press.

Objectors To Oath Of Independence

DEHRA DUN, Dec. 30.

Mr. M. N. Roy informs the "United Press" that his attitude towards the new "Independence Day" pledge having been approved by radical Congressmen throughout the country, an appeal to other Leftist groups has been issued by Mr. V. B. Karnik, General Secretary of the League of Radical Congressmen, for united action to mobilise the rank and file of Congress opinion against the new pledge. It suggests a joint conference to formulate a campaign

The text of the appeal will be released for publication shortly.—United Press.

Bengal Ministry Condemned

Munje Ridicules Non-Violence

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The All-India Hindu Mahasabha Conference met at 2 to-day with a heavy agenda of fifteen resolutions, the most important among them being that on the Bengal Ministry, to be moved by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee.

The resolutions relate to the declaration of fundamental rights, organisation of a Hindu national militia, appointment of a committee to inquire into the atrocities committed by Muslims and injustice inflicted by the Congress on the Hindus of majority and minority provinces, declaration of complete independence as the political goal of Hindus, the Hindu Sangathan, and Shudhi; re-distribution of provincial boundaries on the basis of affinity of race, culture, customs and usages.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

The resolution by Dr. B. S. Moonje referring to the observance of "Deliverance Day" by the Muslim League and their demand for the appointment of a Royal Commission, urges that the question of communal settlement should be referred to the League of Nations, and in case a Royal Commission is appointed, its terms of reference should include an inquiry into Muslim oppression and the atrocities committed by Muslims on Hindus and the injustice meted out by the Congress to Hindus.

Another resolution assures protection of the special rights and privileges of the Hindu, Scheduled and other similar minority castes in regard to their representation in the Legislatures for a definite period of time.

BENGAL MINISTRY.

A resolution condemning the Bengal Ministry, moved by Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, was carried unanimously at the Hindu Mahasabha Conference.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Vice-President of the Hindu Mahasabha, seconded the resolution and Shrimati Savitri Devi, Mr. N. K. Basu, Mr. S. N. Banerjee, Swami Satyanand and Mr. Sashi Bhusan Ganguli (brother of Moulana Akram Khan, Editor of the "Azad," re-converted to Hinduism) supported it.

Resolutions on fundamental rights and social and economic programme were moved from the Chair and passed.

N. W. F. P. ADMINISTRATION.

The resolution on North West Frontier Province condemning the raids in border districts, cases of kidnapping etc. and opining that the Congress administration was a failure, was passed unanimously at the Hindu Mahasabha Conference which resumed its sitting at 2 this afternoon. The resolution was moved by Rai Bahadur Deliram and seconded by Mr. Daval.

HINDU SANGATHAN.

The resolution on the Hindu Sangathan movement was moved by Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, seconded and supported by Seth Jugalkishore Birla, U. Maung, Editor "Rangoon Gazette," Raja Narayanlal Bansilal and Swami Vidyananda. It was carried unanimously.

The resolution urged the encouragement of Physical culture among Hindu youths, the creation of a Hindu Volunteer organisation for the defence of Hindu women, temples, processions etc., the economic uplift of the Hindus, social uplift of the Hindu backward classes, the removal of provincial and sectional jealousies and the reclamation of people who had gone out of the Hindu fold.

Moving the resolution Mr. B C Chatterjee defended the policy of the Hindu Mahasabha against the Congress charge of being a communal organisation. He declared that he would join the Congress the moment that the Congress promised to fight the Communal Award. The way of the Hindu Mahasabha was the way to salvation.

While seconding the resolution Seth Birla offered to donate Rs 30,000 annually for three years for the industrial training of Bengali Hindu boys.

HINDU MILITIA.

The resolution on the Hindu Militia was moved by Dr. B. S Moonje and seconded by Bhai Parmanand. It was carried unanimously.

Dr. Moonje exhorted all Hindus between 18 and 45 to get military training. Bhai Parmanand stressed the possible danger of attack from the tribal areas in the absence of British Forces in India and ridiculed the idea of non-violence which was inconsistent with the Vedic Aryan ideal.

Dr. R. Ghosh supporting the resolution cited the many instances of communal murder and loot and emphasised the need for a Hindu militia. Mr. Anand Priya also supported the resolution.

"DELIVERANCE DAY."

A resolution on the "Deliverance Day" was moved by Dr. B. S. Moonje and unanimously carried. The resolution condemning the Muslim League for having made an "alliance" with Britain to stand in the way of the political progress of India and disapproved of the demand for the appointment of a Royal Commission. It urged that the question of communal settlement be referred to the League of Nations.

While moving the resolution Dr. Moonje declared that there could be no raj in Hindusthan except Hinduraj, but under Hinduraj no distinction would be made between Hindu, Muslim or Christian, Messrs. Chandra Gupta Vedalankar and Rajendra Mani Shastri supported the resolution.—United Press.

RESOLUTION ON WAR CARRIED.

The resolution on War and the Defence of India moved by Mr. Saptarishi and seconded by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee was carried unanimously. The resolution declared that as the task of defending India from any military attack is the common concern of England and India, and as India unfortunately is not in a position to-day to carry out that responsibility unaided, there was ample room for the whole-hearted co-operation between India and England, and in order to make such co-operation effective, that His Majesty's Government should immediately take steps to introduce responsible government at the Centre, redress the grievous wrongs done to the Hindus by the Communal Award both at the Centre and the provinces, particularly in the Bengal, Punjab and modify the Indian Arms Act by bringing it on a par with what prevails in England.

Thereafter resolutions were moved and adopted on Independence as the ultimate goal of the country, re-distribution of the provincial boundaries, the Census, and objection to the use of uncleaned Hindu dead bodies for purposes of dissection.

The session then concluded at 8-45 p.m. with the closing address from Mr. B. D. Savarkar.—United Press.

SPECIAL COURSES FOR EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS

Increased Opportunities For Army Career For Indians

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

It is announced that in order to meet a part of the increased requirements in officers for the Indian Army as a result of the war, it has been decided to institute special courses at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, for Indian and Anglo-Indian candidates for Emergency Commission, in addition to the normal cadet entry.

In consequence, during the war, the Indian Military Academy will train two categories of cadets for Emergency Commissions, firstly, those who enter in the normal manner by open competition or from the Kitchener College, Nowgong, and secondly, those who volunteer and are selected to undergo a special course of cadet training.

The qualifications for this second category will be:—

QUALIFICATIONS

The qualifications for this second category will be:—

(A) A candidate should be of the type and standard of education now required for admission to the Indian Military Academy;

(B) Should be ready to mix freely as a brother officer with all classes and creeds;

(C) Should be physically fit in all respects;

(D) Should not be younger than 21 or older than 26 years of age;

(E) Should have a fluent knowledge of English and ability to express himself in that language.

The first batch of Indian gentlemen volunteers for Emergency Commission are being selected by District and Independent Area Commanders. Those most suitable will be asked to attend at Delhi for interview and final selection by a Central Board somewhat on the lines of the present Interview Board for candidates of the Indian Military Academy. There will be no formal written examination. This Board will be held about the 20th of January next at Delhi.

OFFICER CADETS.

From the candidates interviewed, up to 40 will be selected to attend the first special course at the Indian Military Academy commencing on or about the 29th of January next. This course will be for five months followed by a period of two months attachment to an active unit. During the course, candidates will be designated as "officer cadets" and on completion, if recommended, will be granted Emergency Commissions as 2nd Lieutenants in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces.

They will, however, receive the pay of an Indian Commissioned Second Lieutenant viz. Rs. 300 per mensem, but no messing allowance, while at the Indian Military Academy. They will receive an outfit allowance to cover cost of uniform, etc.

AFTER THE WAR.

Once commissioned, normal and special entry officers will be on the same footing. On the termination of hostilities, all holders of emergency commissions will be eligible for consideration for such permanent commissions as are available, should their attainments and records so justify it.

It is proposed, should the course of the war demand, to hold subsequent courses at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun and further batches will be selected at later dates to be duly notified.

Candidates, who are not fortunate in being selected in the first batch of forty will remain on a register and may be given the opportunity of serving at a later date should they wish to do so.—A. P.

JUGAL KISHORE BIRLA'S GIFT

Rs. 36,000 To Introduce Bengali Hindus In Commerce

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

A promise of an annual donation of Rs. 36,000 for the education of Bengali Hindus in Commerce and industry was announced this afternoon by Mr. S. N. Bannerjee, in his speech at the open session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha on the resolution regarding the Bengal Ministry.

Mr. Bannerjee said that Mr Jugal Kishore Birla had promised to place this sum at the disposal of himself and Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee each year. Mr. Birla had also promised to increase the grant when funds permitted.

MILITARY COLLEGE FOR SIND?

AN OFFER OF A LAKH OF RUPEES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MILITARY COLLEGE IN SIND HAS, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, BEEN MADE BY RAI BAHADUR NARAMDAS, A PHILANTHROPIST OF KARACHI.

Mr. Shamdas P. Gidwani, President of the Karachi Hindu Mahasabha, has in connection with this project, invited Dr. Moonje and other Hindu leaders to visit Sind as soon as possible.—A. P.

MADHAV BAGH "EN FETE"

The marriage of Miss Saraswati, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Surji Vallabhdas with Mr. Govind Kumar of Karachi was celebrated on Saturday evening at Madhav Bagh which was very beautifully decorated. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other Congress leaders and several prominent citizens were among the large number of guests present.

Early in the morning at the same place the thread ceremonies of the Misses Savitri and Shanti Vallabhdas, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Shoorji Vallabhdas, were performed. The thread and marriage ceremonies were performed according to Vedic rites. The guests were entertained to lunch and dinner.

Dacoits Loot Houses

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Dec. 30.

A gang of seven dacoits is reported to have raided the house of three Hindus in the village of Tirgah in Dera Ismail Khan District. A police party has been sent in pursuit. Further details are lacking.—A. P.

LONDON.—Many German ships carrying cargoes of foodstuffs and Rumanian oil to Germany are held up in Hungarian harbours according to a Budapest report quoted by the French radio. Navigation on the Danube is stopped owing to ice.

The National Scout Rally at Amritsar—A unique festival of Marches, Rallies, Demonstrations and Exhibitions—Young India meets on a common ground of training—Jawaharlal's inspiring lead to the Hindustan Scouts—International Scouting abandoned?—International Scout Bureau collapses as European youth go to war.

The week will remain memorable in the history of the Scout Movement. Amritsar provides a unique opportunity to all India to witness how young India builds a national life when the whole world and our own country are passing through critical times. A city of the young has arisen in spacious municipal grounds at Amritsar. There are gathered young men and women from every Province and from every community to share a common Scout Festival. The Bombay Province has sent a grand contingent of both men and women. including Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians and Jews. These 150 scouters and scouts proceed from Bombay, Gujarat, Poona. Sholapur and other places. The contingent left under the leadership of Mr. M. V. Donde, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Scouts, as Dr. Natu could not leave Poona on account of the serious illness of his father.

On the 26th morning, Pandit Bajpai, National Organising Commissioner for India, informally opened the Camp amidst scenes of great rejoicing, enthusiasm, singing and merriment as bands played national tunes and girls sang national songs. As there was such a rush of competitors, competitions had to commence from the early morning of the first day in order to complete the whole programme.

Scout Bazar

At 10 a.m. the Scout Bazar was opened demonstrating a new era of self-sufficiency for the National Scout Movement. The old large scale and costly equipment from the Imperial Headquarters in England has given place to national manufacture of almost all necessities for the Scout Movement. Every article of the scout uniform, camp equipment, to demonstrate scout literature, and numerous scout handicrafts were displayed to demonstrate the immense spread of the Scout Movement in the very first all India gathering of the Hindusthan Scout Association.

For full five hours in the evening the Scouts from all over India marched through gaily decorated streets as thousands of cheering citizens greeted the young guests from all over India. Never before had Amritsar had such an opportunity, not to welcome a few great leaders, but to welcome the young generation of this guest continent who had come for a pilgrimage to the North in the land of sacrifice. The bands from various Provinces marched at the head of the contingents, whilst girls sang melodious songs and national cries rent the air. The boys and girls provided a smart display of efficiency and vigour as they moved through the various localities with perfect discipline and order.

The National Camp was formally opened on the 27th, and details of this great meeting will be published in our next issue.

On the 28th the Scouts went on an excursion to Lahore, the capital city of the Punjab.

On the 29th there were competitions in the morning.

In the evening there was a gigantic demonstration of the contribution of the Scout Movement towards the physical regeneration of the young, but reports of this meeting have not yet been received. There will be physical demonstrations to be followed by the opening of the Scouts' Health Exhibition.

A Scouters' Conference is to be held on the same day.

The Camp was officially closed yesterday when Pandit Jawaharlal was present to inspire the youth to greater achievements in the future.

Competitions at the All-India Rally include cubs takli dangal, Bulbul's doll's show and skipping signalling and scouts pace, girl scouts churning competition, spinning, etc. Tent pitching and Fire Lighting for scouts, rangers home nursing and grinding, rhythmic drill, first aid, toy making, band competition, etc.

At the Daily camp fires national folk-songs and dances were displayed by the various Provinces.

End Of Scout Internationalism?

A fortnight ago we described how British officers had to leave their posts of duty at the International Scout Bureau as soon as war broke out. We are now told that the Scout Year Book for 1937-38 will not be published.

International Jamboree which was to be held in Jamaica in 1939, has also been abandoned, probably 'sine die'. The collapse of the nebulous International Scout Brotherhood was expected by all those who are in touch with that august body called the International Scout Bureau. The Bureau practically died when it was decided to shift the International Headquarters from Geneva to London. It was known for all practical purposes that the International Bureau was managed by British officials, was applauded by countries like Greece, etc. who preferred to remain under British influence and was under British leadership and patronage. At the first touch of reality, with the outbreak of the war, the Brotherhood ideals of the Scout International practically disappeared. When Polish Scouts and Guides put forward a heroic struggle against the Germans, British Scouts started preparations for their own volunteer services. The law of each for himself is immediately recognised and the Director of the International Bureau tells us that his primary duties are towards the British Empire. The collapse of the International Bureau is not so much the result of the abandonment of its international functions, as it is the result of the actual state of war with youths who were formerly brothers under the fourth Scout Law. The law of reality is exacting the British scouts who were last year fraternising with German youths are to-day compelled to prepare themselves to save their kith and kin from bombs dropped from the friends of yesterday.

We do not rejoice at the death of Internationalism. Of course, it is to the advantage of the world institutions which cannot put their ideals into practice perish by the logic of past actions. But we sincerely wish that out of the ashes of the present unfortunate war a genuine Scout Brotherhood will emerge that will bind the youths of the world together by genuine ideals of Peace and Fraternity. For such a brotherhood the present Scout Promise will have to disappear The new Promise will have to read:

"ENDEAVOURING TO BE A GOOD SITIZEN OF THE WORLD AND OF MY MOTHERLAND I PROMISE TO OBEY THE SCOUT LAW."

FOOD IN THE HOME

We have received from the Home Education Committee of India (who are publishing the excellent monthly "Indian Home") a nice booklet, well illustrated and well got-up, entitled "Care of Food in the Home." It gives particulars of food storage and food spoilage under different conditions, what foods require what kind of care etc., in the home. The illustrations graphically explain the text and the whole booklet is directed to awaken even in a family of moderate means the desire to take a better interest in their food. We dare say this pioneer attempt of the Home Education Committee will be well received by all and wish the Committee success in similar attempts to stimulate interest in the home in worth while subjects.

A PROBLEM IN RELATI VITY.

UPPER cartoon pictures the goalie's impression of an attacking forward, while the next one shows how the same goalie looks to the forward
—Drawn by Rotop (Courtesy of "Crocodile")

Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad, who has been elected President of the "All-India Muslim Educational Conference that will be held in Calcutta during the Christmas.

A Page For Women

There's No Fool Like A Stubborn Man

(BY REGINE KURLANDER)

Dear Regine:

I am a business man who has made some unsuccessful ventures and am cursed with a nagging wife as a result. She says she could have saved me from my follies, but that I wouldn't listen to her. She also complains that I am stubborness personified and says she wouldn't care what I did if she didn't have to take the rap for my failures. We have had very tough going for almost ten years now, but I feel it is because I am unlucky rather than for the reasons mentioned. And don't you think a woman should tend to her house and home duties and not try to interfere in a man's business affairs?

UNLUCKY.

I am afraid I can't sympathize with you, Unlucky... even though I do not theoretically approve of nagging wives.

To answer your question adequately I will start with your last query.

Your contention that a woman should tend to her house and home duties and not try to interfere in a man's business affairs would be all right if it weren't true....that almost every man of affairs has at least one woman helping and advising him.

Generals and kings have asked for and taken advice from women, appreciating their shrewd intuitiveness and their ability to plumb straight through to the heart of a problem without those theoretical step-by-step calculations which men frequently resort to.

If Caesar had listened to his wife, he might never have met his doom in the Senate. If Mark Antony had remained by Octavia's side he would never have lost all he had gained in military and government honours. Women have a far greater function than washing dishes and putting diapers on babies.

A woman with intelligence usually has great vision and can see farther than the man whose nose is against the grindstone. Women are more open to argument and to reason, also.

I don't want to insult you, Unlucky....but there is no doubt that the man who hangs on firmly to a judgment that has proved erroneous many times, is an absolute fool.

If your wife has good arguments, and you ignore them, preferring to keep to your point, however wrong...you are championing stupidity and rudeness. You would be like a knight who went forth to battle with these words engraved on his shield. "I am going to fight for the right to keep my head as though it were in an iron vise. I want to fight for the right to be obstinate. Truth doesn't interest me, only maintaining my own point of view, and no one can take it from me, even if it lands me in the poorhouse...and I have to take my wife with me."

No, Unlucky....your wife is right. And she does have to take the rap. Women always do for their men. Each woman automatically takes on the prestige and power, or lack of position and lack of power... of her husband.

Your wife probably has a good deal of pride that has been trampled underfoot so long that she can endure it no more. And so she takes it out in nagging you, for you are indubitably tied up with her humiliations.

Why don't you get wise to yourself, go to her and tell her you have been blind, unseeing fool and ask her for suggestions? Then... follow through, follow through, follow through.

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5 Books FREE

Spend just one anna in posting a letter asking for FREE copies of (1) The Rational Way to Superb Manhood. (2) Specimen copy of "Health & Vitality"—India's premier Health Magazine (3) Physical Fitness for Marriage and two other books; and when the mail brings to your door all these five books post-paid, see what a big return you get for your one anna.

BRIJMOHAN & CO., BOMBAY, 1.

COOK PEAS WITH MINT

You Will Like The Different Flavour

"Can you tell me how to prepare peas with mint, English fashion?" asks a reader. I can give first-hand information about this, as an English friend gave me the directions last week. One long sprig of mint is put with the peas, when cooking is started. I have always had peas with mint, American fashion, when finely cut mint is added, when the cooked peas are dressed with butter.

Another reader asks whether cucumbers should be put in salted water when they are sliced. She has found that they soften instead of becoming crisp under this treatment. Cucumbers improve if they are not allowed to stay too long in the salt water bath, which should not last more than half an hour. The same reader asks for a recipe for sour cream dressing, and wishes to know if sweet cream may be used in a recipe of this sort. I am therefore printing a recipe which allows for the use of either sweet or sour cream.

To fulfil a third request, a recipe for mint sauce, is included.

SOUR CREAM DRESSING

1|2 cup sour cream
1 tablespoon vinegar
1 tablespoon chopped onions
1|2 teaspoon salt
Pepper.

Beat the ingredients together with an egg beater. Serve with cucumbers or cabbage. If sweet cream is used, add one more tablespoon vinegar.

FRESH MINT SAUCE

1|2 cup vinegar
1 1|2 cups water
1|2 cup chopped fresh mint
1|4 cup lemon juice
2 tablespoons sugar
1|2 teaspoon salt

Simmer vinegar, 1 cup water and one-quarter cup of mint, until reduced one-half. Remove from heat and strain through fine strainer. Add remaining water lemon juice, sugar and salt. Chill, then add remainng mint leaves.

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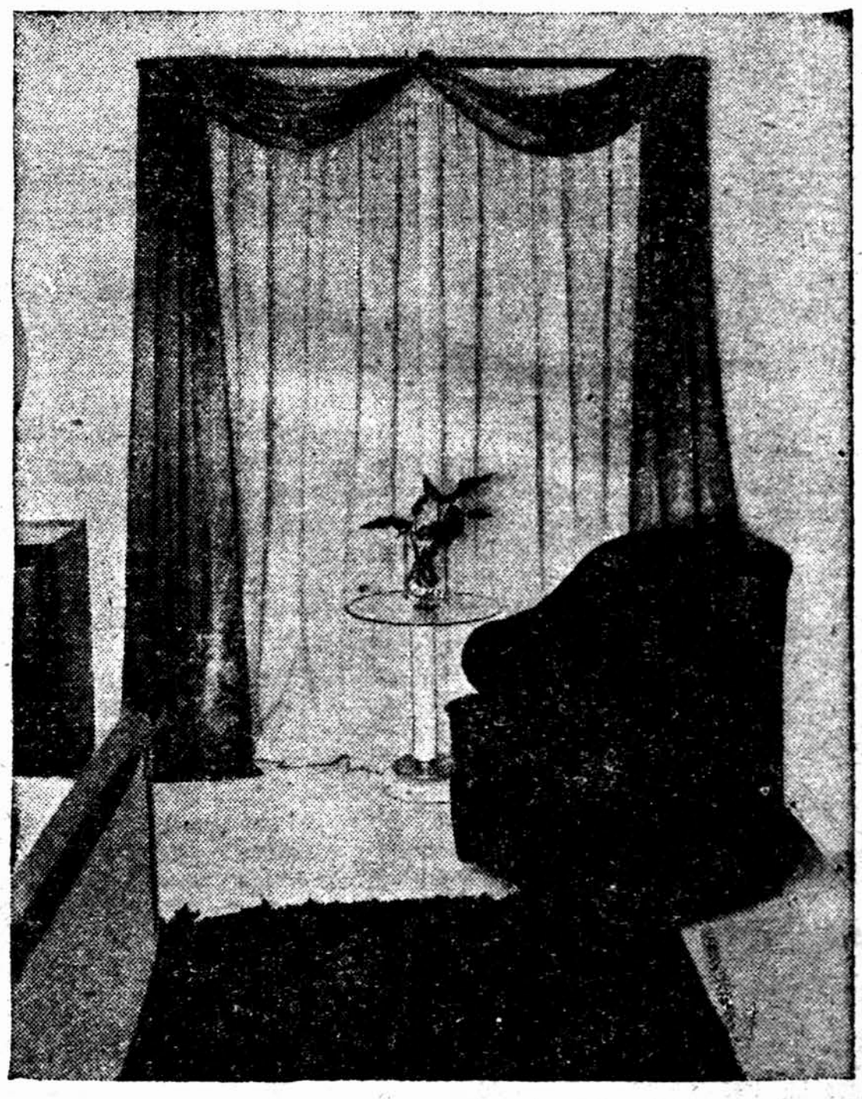

Shadow print organdy for sheer curtains with a very simply arranged drapery of mauve satin makes a distinguished window.

Pleasant Homes

Beds Should Look Like Something Extra Special

Don't hate me one and all of you insomniacs just because I have to confess that I sleep like a log any old while. And not even coffee at midnight can put a crimp in my style. So while I like a fine bed as well as the next one, I've managed to put in good nights in lodging houses where the springs dipped in the middle like a hammock. And on

third class railroad trains I've done my bit for Morpheus on an uncushioned shelf.

So I can bear with a bed that doesn't feel the best in the world, but I do want it to look like something extra special. And the looks of an awful lot of beds bore me. They take up so much of the actual area of the room that it behoves them to contribute a lot to the decorative design of the room.

Nothing peps up the bedroom picture so much as to build in an alcove across one wall of the room and use it as a nitche for the bed. Outline the alcove with a curving peasant shape and add a few strokes of bright paint and there you have an interesting deviation from the ordinary.

TRY PLAIDS OR CHECKS

Another easy trick is to have a canopy above the headboard of the bed draped with some interesting material. This doesn't necessarily have to be a formal fabric .... some of the plaids and checks are charming for the purpose, and of course the flowered materials can be arranged pleasantly in this way too.

If you don't want to go to much trouble, just outline the bed with a panel marked off by a smart looking border. Or else hang an old shawl or an interesting old piece of fabric back of the bed. Unless both bed and spread are distinctive, a finish at the back is a decorative asset.

House Surgeon to boxer: "How did it happen?"

"I jumped in, feinted with my left, brought over a smashing right and—found myself here."

Sjt. B. G. Kher amidst children of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

Balkan-ji-Bari The All-India Children's Association

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

You should be proud of Balkan-ji-Bari, your own Association. Balkan-ji-Bari means a Children's Garden, and verily you are the beautiful rose-buds of that "Gulistan". As such you should:

(i) Be clean in your body as well as in your heart.

(ii) Always remain cheerful and never worry over anything.

(iii) Care not for the distinctions of caste, creed, colour or sex.

You belong to one great brotherhood. And you are the happiest in the world. May you always remain as sisters and brothers. And may you retain your joy throughout your life.

* * * *

The above is the gist of Sjt. B. G. Kher's talk to the boys and girls of Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari, whom he met at Khar on December 17.

Children were very glad to welcome their President amidst themselves. They gave some very interesting items of programme. Their songs, dances and dialogues were marvellous. How indeed the little ones forget everything else when they come on the stage!

Boys and girls had gathered from Khar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Bandra, Matunga, Dadar and Bombay Central, Bellasis Road Branch. Harijans, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Christians, Gujaratis, Marathis, Sindhis, Punjabis, Madrasis, Bengalis and all were there. What a beautiful congregation it was!

Sjt. Kher spoke to them in Hindustani. Children liked his talk very much. At the end they asked him several questions. He replied to them all willingly, explaining the matters in as easy and simple a manner as possible.

Even he did not wish to leave them. But greater duties as he has to perform, he had to go away elsewhere. Let us hope he will be meeting the children oftener now.

* * * *

To resume what Sjt. Kher spoke at the meeting,—he too repeatedly reminded children, and occasionally asked one or two of them to stand up and say what he had told them,—clean, smiling and with a spirit of Brotherhood, you should look very bright and active—so that from your very face, one should be able to recognise that you are a Balkan-ji-Bari boy or girl.

None should be able to raise a finger at you and say that you have not maintained the traditions of your Association. So very proud you should be of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

I do hope all of you who heard Sjt. Kher personally the other day or through this my letter to-day, will do your best to act upto his golden advice.

Another New Year has just come in—and in wishing you the best of health and happiness throughout the 365 days of this year and ever, I also wish that you, I and every one of us shall, from day to day—

Be clean in body, deeds, words and thoughts.

Always have a smile for ourselves and others whom we meet.

Never forget to be useful and helpful whenever and wherever possible.

Thus may our great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari grow in happiness—And thus may you scatter joy throughout the world which so much pines for it, especially at the present time.....

God Bless You!

* * * *

Do You Know This?

By K. M. Saiful Huq

1. What is the meaning of 'Good-bye'?
2. What is the biggest English word?
3. Why does the sun rise in the East?
4. In which country of the world there is no snake?
5. Who is the father of English poetry?
6. Why do the bees buzz?
7. Name the following, (a) Roof of the world; (b) City of Gold; (c) Greatest Poet of Persian Literature; (d) Author of Don Quixote?

Here are the right answers to the above questions: I do hope, you were right.

(1) God be with you. (2) Anti-disestablishmentarianistically. (3) The earth moves from the West to the East. It thus appears that the sun rises in the East. (4) Hawaii islands. (5) Chaucer. (6) The bees do not buzz. While they fly, the noise is made by their wings. (7) a—The Pamirs; b—Johannesburg. c—Cadil, d—Cervantes.

* * * *

All Had Leaves!

By Hardayal Lalchand

A child, having plucked some roses, was reproved by her father who said, "Didn't I tell you not to pick any flower without leave?"

"Yes, papa," replied she, "but all those had leaves."

Wishing you all a very happy and bright New Year!

Children showed some of their histrionic talents at the Children's Gathering held at Khar on December 17: 'Radha Krishna' Dance (left), 'Khedut' Dance (centre) and Harijan children of the Bombay Central (right), Bellasis Road Centre.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Boys and girls of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari branches of Khar, Bandra, Vile Parle, and Bellasis Road Centre welcomed their President Syt. B. G. Kher amidst themselves on Sunday Dec. 17.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Closely following the announcement that the New York World's Fair would have a 1940 session, comes a philatelic recognition of the fact from Portugal's colonies. Another novelty provided by this set is the fact that it is an overprinted series, giving us something a little different in the way of exposition commemoratives. There are eight stamps in the issue, one overprinted item for each colony. The basic adhesive in each case is the 1938 air post design picturing a plane flying over the globe The overprint consists of the inscription "Exposicao Internacional de Nova York —1939-1940" printed in four lines together with an outline presentation of the trylon and perisphere. The basic stamp colour, in 7 instances, is reddish-brown, with the overprint in black. India, however, bears a blue over print on a stamp originally ultramarine. Following are the basic face values of the series. Angola 5 Angolars; Cape Verde 5 Escudos; Guinea 5 Escudos; Portuguese India 4 1|2 tangas; Macao 50 avos; Mozambique 5 Escudos; St. Thomas 5 Escudos; Timor 50 avos. The equivalent value in United States money in each instance is 30 cents. However, due to the fact that only about 2.000 copies of each stamp were printed, the present value is considerably more than the original price.

The Truck Journeys On

The Philatelic Truck, on its journey south to enjoy a comfortable winter, will stop at the following places:

November 6	Hagerstown, Md.
November 7	Frederick, Md.
November 9	Alexandria, Va.
November 13	Fredericksburg, Va.
November 14	Richmond, Va.
November 17	Petersburg, Va.
November 20	Newport News, Va.
November 22	Norfolk, Va.
November 28	Portsmouth, Va.

Health Stamps

New Zealand's annual Health stamps always provide a design that is unique and attractive. This year's adhesive is no exception, and it certainly presents a picture of health we should like to see all children attain. The design portrays three boys engaged in catching a large beach ball which is inscribed "Health." The set consists of two values, 1|2 pence plus 1|2 p green and 1 p plus 1 p red. The surtax will provide funds to maintain children's health camps in the dominion.

Set From Luxemburg

The curative spring of Spa Mondorf appears on a stamp recently issued by Luxemburg in connection with a philatelic exhibition held at Mondorf from September 3rd to the 17th. The stamp has a value of 2 francs and was issued in blue on September 3rd as a souvenir of the exhibition, and reissued on September 8th in red for regular postage service.

Motor Vehicles Pictured

Yugoslavia's newest issue is a set of four stamps commemorating a series of "First International Automobile and Motorcycle Races." In spite of the fact that the European War caused a considerable curtailment of the events scheduled, the contests were sufficient to justify the stamps being issued according to schedule. Philatelists may well be grateful for this fact as the adhesives are very attractive presentations of motorized sport. Motorcycle races are featured on the 50 paras plus 50 p orange and brown and the 1.50 dinars plus 1.50d red-violet and brown. Automobile racers are shown on the 1 d plus 1 d light and dark green and on the 2 d light and dark blue.

Russian Issues

The latest commemorative from the Soviet Union in honour of its famous writers recalls Mikhail Schedrin, who died in 1889 at the age 63. His works generally followed the mode of stark realism which are almost a precept in Russian literature The 15 kopecs and 45 k values picture the author as a young man and the 30 k and 60 k portray him as he appeared in his later years.

Also from Russia comes a number of stamps serving as replacements to the same values in the current postage series. The new 5 k red pictures a machinist, the 15 k shows a marching soldier, the 30 k blue carries the likeness of an aviator and the 60 k red bears the Soviet emblem

University Honored

In honour of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the University of Asuncion, Paraguay has issued a set of two air mail stamps in the 28 peso carmine and black and 90 peso yellow green and black values. Both stamps carry the same design, portraits of President Caballero and Senator Decoud.

Briefly Noted

A special set of multi-coloured air mail stamps is to be issued by Honduras to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union.

Sweden has issued three new stamps in the "Three Crowns" design in the following values: 90 ore light blue, 100 ore orange, and 120 ore lilac-rose.

The likeness of Dr. Cristobal Mendoza will be featured on a forthcoming set from Venezuela, issued in the following values: 5 centavos light green, 10 c deep red, 15 c brown-violet, 25 c blue, 37 1|2 c deep blue, 50 c olive green and 1 Bolivar brown.

Brazil has released two new items; one, a vermilion adhesive with a value of 400 reis commemorates the third National Eucharistic Congress and the other, a deep blue stamp also of the 400 reis value portrays the Duke of Caxias and carries the dates "1803—1860."

Serving to inaugurate the new series of definitive stamps from Slovakia, comes a 2 korunas value printed in green which pictures a peasant girl weaving in the fields.

Stamp Teasers

1. Where is Cape Mesurado and what stamp pictures it?
2. On what stamp will you find a scene depicting archery instruction?
3. The formidable Fort San Severino appears on what postage stamp?
4. What stamp shows a sacrificial altar?
5. A dove, sword and Solomon's Seal combine to provide the design for what stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Michael Agricola, Finnish statesman, appears on a Finnish postage stamp of 1933.
2. French Sudan, in 1930, issued a stamp picturing the entrance to a residence in Djenne.
3. The cruiser "Georgios Averoff" is featured on a Greek adhesive of 1924.
4. In 1936, Manchukuo released a stamp showing natives carting soy beans.
5. The Statue of Jason is admirably depicted on a stamp issued by Denmark in 1938 in honour of the sculptor who fashioned the figure.

(COPYRIGHT).

Walker's Puzzle

A MAN bet his friends that he could walk 25 miles in six hours; for the first 15 miles he went at a comfortable pace, but found he had to hurry after that, if he wanted to get there in time; so he increased his speed to double the former one. According to the stopwatches of his friends, he just made it. Can you tell his initial speed?

Answer: Three and one-third miles an hour.

Children's Age

IN a happy family of 15 children, each child was one and one-half years older than his next brother or sister. The total age of the 9th, 11th and 15th child was equal to the age of the oldest. Can you tell the ages of the oldest and youngest child respectively?

Answer: Twenty-four years, and three years.

"Yes: But he's not very good on the fiddle."

Hard and Easy CRYPTIC MESSAGES

IN a recent fashionable scavenger hunt the final coded instructions for finding the treasure were at last discovered under the cushions of a comfortable piece of furniture on which one of the hunters was reclining wearily. Its text read as follows:

UDAN KNWBXW OAXV CQN LQNBCNAORNUM JWM UNJM QRV DWMNA AJUNRPQB QNMPNB CX ORWM XUM PXUM.

Clipped to the message as a clue, were the wrappers from four foreign and domestic brands of cigarettes. On decoding the message, the hunters found that these brands made up seven words of the 14-word message. Can *you* decode it?

Transposition Cipher

RSTUVW QTOITX PHLNOY ORADMZ NITIOA MFETFB LTWAYC KCHTOD JOETUE IMNHRF HEYEPG GSOBUH FTUORI EOFTSJ DCBAEK.

This inscription was found on a wax plaque sealing the drawstrings of an ancient money bag. Can you decipher it? It may serve you well to apply the saying to your own money bags.

(For Solutions See Page 31.)

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
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HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market. Bombay

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

TASK BEFORE THE B. P. L. T. A.

By J. C. MAITRA)

The annual report of the Bombay Provincial Lawn Tennis Association, with its statement of accounts, has come into my hands. It gives a rather illuminating picture of the year under review. At the beginning of the year there were 60 clubs affiliated to it, but by the end of it the number went down to 57. Actually 7 clubs went out and 4 came in. But there was greater slump in the Tournament Market—half a dozen of them could not be staged at all. The City and the Suburbs lost two in the Central Y. M. C. A. and the Bandra Club Open Competitions. One may regret their cancellation. But in view of the crowded programme of the Season, it was not surprising.

IMPERATIVE NECESSITY.

I have repeatedly stated in these columns that tournaments are bound to fail, if they are catered for the same players. It is physically—and also financially—impossible for them to play in so many tournaments one after the other. Besides it curtails the interest of players and spectators alike. It should be the policy of the L. T. A.'s to debar top-notching players from participating in Junior Tournaments. Unless that is done, junior players will never be able to rise. By constantly meeting their ultra-superiors, they are bound to feel disappointed. I wish the B. P. L. T. A. would consider this question at an early meeting.

HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

Last year I had suggested the conversion of the Parsi Gymkhana Tournament into a handicap one. Many players had approved of the idea. But I see the competition scheduled as before. Evidently the Gymkhana Committee does not favour the conversion. It would be in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. or the Bandra Club to take up the suggestion. It would pay them to do so, as the drawing capacity of their competitions would be doubled thereby. The practical difficulty of handicapping in an open tournament may be easily solved by holding it after the major Tournaments have been played off. The form of each player will be exposed clearly by then.

COST OF INTER-PROVINCIAL.

Next comes the question of Inter-Provincial and All-India Championships. Bombay had the proud privilege of staging them for the first time since their inception. Although most of the leading players in the country participated in them, they turned out to be financial failures. The Inter-Provincial Tournament caused a loss of Rs. 2,387 and the All-India Championships Rs. 796. With regard to the loss in the first instance, it is stated that "as many as four players were sent by most of the Provincial Associations, although all the members of the team did not actually take part in the Tournament. The expenses of the players which the Tournament Committee had to bear namely Rs. 2,814, could have been considerably reduced if the team consisted of fewer players.'

REASONABLE PROPOSITION.

In this connection the Committee suggests that "the expenses of the team to be borne by the Provincial Associations entering the teams but if the Tournament Committee makes any profit then the same to be divided equally between the Associations taking part." While I do not see any objection in sending "as many as four players"—in fact, they may be necessary in case of illness or accident—I agree with the suggestion that their expenses should be borne by the Association's concerned. The only difference I would make is about the distribution of profits. Equity demands that they should be divided in proportion to the distance travelled by each team.

LAVISH ENTERTAINMENT.

The loss incurred in connection with the All-India Championships is also attributed to the heavy expenses on behalf of the competitors, which amounted to Rs. 3,204. The report complains, "As it was the first time this Tournament had been held outside Allahabad for many years and in order to give as many players as possible" opportunities of competing in it, the tournament committee decided to invite as many young players as possible. Nobody will criticise the Committee for extending an invitation to the young players. But I seriously object to the lavish manner they are entertained.

DIFFICULTIES OR ORGANISERS.

The All-India and the Provincial Associations as well as the Tournament Committees must remember that India is a poor country. She cannot afford the luxury of first and second class travels and first rate hotel expenses. If hockey and football players can travel by third and inter classes, I do not see any reason why tennis players should not be made to do so. Let those who can afford it travel in any class they like. But the Tournament Committees or Provincial Associations should not be taxed beyond their limit. I know several Tournament Committees, who have gone almost bankrupt by paying players inflated bills. Unless there is a reasonable check on them, I am afraid most of them would find it impossible to invite up-country players in future.

"SHAMATEURISM."

That will be a great pity, as it will retard the progress of the game in this country. I know there is a lot of "Shamateurism" prevalent in India at present. This must be put a stop to. I hope the players in their own interests would agree to limit their bills to reasonable figures. I realise the difficulties of many a player, who are by no means in affluent circumstances, in meeting their heavy expenses in connection with a costly game like Tennis. But I feel that other means should be found in helping them than by fleecing the Tournament Committees.

IS IT NOMINAL?

"The loss would have been greater," the report proceeds, "had it not been for the fact that the Cricket Club of India were kind enough to give us six Courts, stands, dressing rooms and chokras at a nominal cost of Rs. 1,200." I agree, but were the charges really nominal? I do not think so. It was exorbitant considering the fact that they had no additional expenses to incur. It would have been far more businesslike if the Tournament Committee had bargained on a profit-sharing basis. At any-rate, the charges were too high. I hope the B. P. L. T. A. would be wiser next time.

EXCESSIVE RATES.

The Tournament Committee has blamed "inadequate publicity" for poor gate-receipts. But the fact is that they had fixed very high rates for admission. If they were lower, they might have received better response from the public. It is worth remembering that unlike by-gone days, sporting events are now too many. It is impossible for enthusiasts to patronise them all, unless the charges are within their means. Another reason for the financial failure of the Tournament was that it was held too early for the Season in Bombay. The time for the Western India Championships—and in its place—is the most suitable season for it.

WELCOME DECISION.

It is, indeed, interesting to note that the B. P. L. T. A. has at last arranged for Ranbir Singh, the official A. I. L. T. A. coach, to come to Bombay in January next and coach some of our promising youngsters. Only good can result from it. But, at the same time, it is necessary to provide other means for improving the standard of play in this Presidency. I need hardly stress that it has gone down considerably since the days of Ranga Rao's and Wagles. Nobody knows it better than the present Secretary of the B. P. L. T. A., R. A. Wagle, a former Champion of Western India. The first thing, the Association needs to do is to take a census of tennis players in this city and the Presidency and find out how many courts are available for their practice.

A CRYING NEED.

Unless we can provide sufficient number of courts for their practice, all attempts to produce world-beaters would be futile. As I have often said, there should be an insistent campaign for more courts and schools should be persuaded to join the movement. It is satisfactory to note the B. P. L. T. A. stands on a sound financial footing, despite the loss it suffered last season. The Association should try and establish a club of its own. For the development of the game in this city it is absolutely essential. Our Gymkhanas being primarily for cricket, they treat tennis in a step-motherly way. We cannot expect them to go wholehog for tennis. Will the L. T. A. make a move in the direction?

EIRE HUNGER STRIKERS FACE DEATH

Mr. de Valera, in the Dail last month said they could not release the four political prisoners on hunger strike in Dublin.

He was replying to a resolution addressed to him by the labour Party asking for the release of the men.

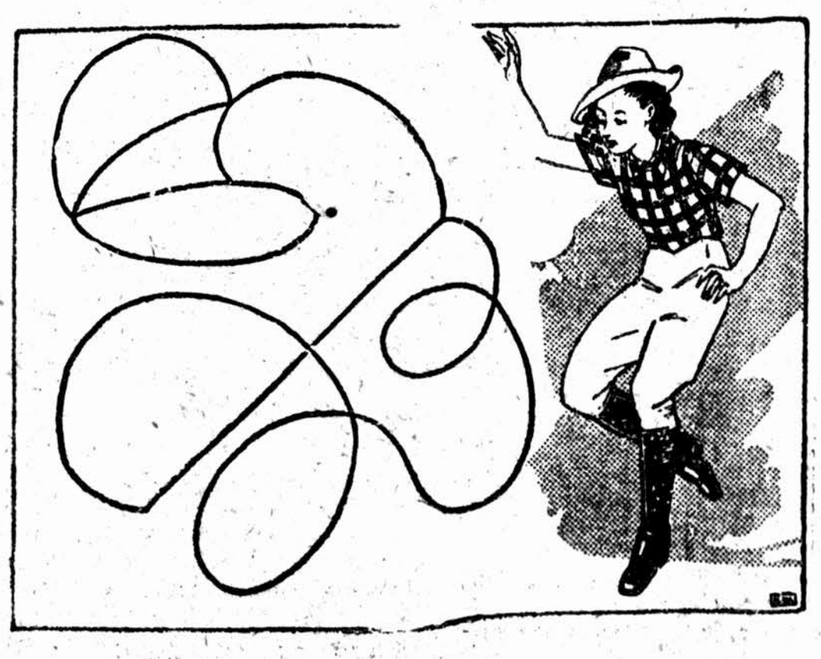
Mr. de Valera said that although these men were in imminent danger of death he regretted that he could not order their release.

There was no power by which the Government could secure the safety of Eire except by its powers of arrest and detention of those who were in a position to bring the country to disaster.

The policy of the hunger strike was made to take away that means from the Government, and once that means was taken away, what would happen was obvious.

ARABELLA'S ROPE-SPIN PUZZLE

Oh fiddlesticks! Just as Arabella was getting that rope spin down good, the entire line had to slip out of her hand. Now it is tangled and, to make matters worse, she does not know where the two ends are located. Perhaps you can help her. Put a pencil on the spot where you think there is a rope end. Then trace along the rope to the other end. Naturally you must cover all the rope and you cannot go over any part more than once, as the rope is single throughout, not doubled in any part.



PUZZLES and PASTIMES

(For Solutions See Page 31)

"Why is old Johnston so nervous of Air Raid Shelters?"

"He met his wife in one during the last war."

The Puzzle of a Lost $10 Bill

HERE is an amusing circle of events which will test your powers of keeping things straight in your mind:

A banker, on his way home to dinner, found a $10 bill on the sidewalk. Noting its number, he pocketed it, and, later in the evening, used it to pay the butcher bill. The butcher used it to buy a calf from a farmer, who paid it in at the general store whose owner paid it to her washerwoman who put it in the bank where the banker recognized it as the same bill he had picked up a few days before. Examining the bill more carefully, however, he found it was counterfeit. Now can you tell what was lost in the transaction, and by whom?

Answer: If the banker gives the $10 bill back to the washerwoman, she gives it to the farmer, who gives it back to the banker and every one gets back to the "status quo"—as they were—no one is out. But if the banker keeps the bill when the washerwoman gives it to him, he seems to be out ten dollars.

Here's the Five-Minute Poser

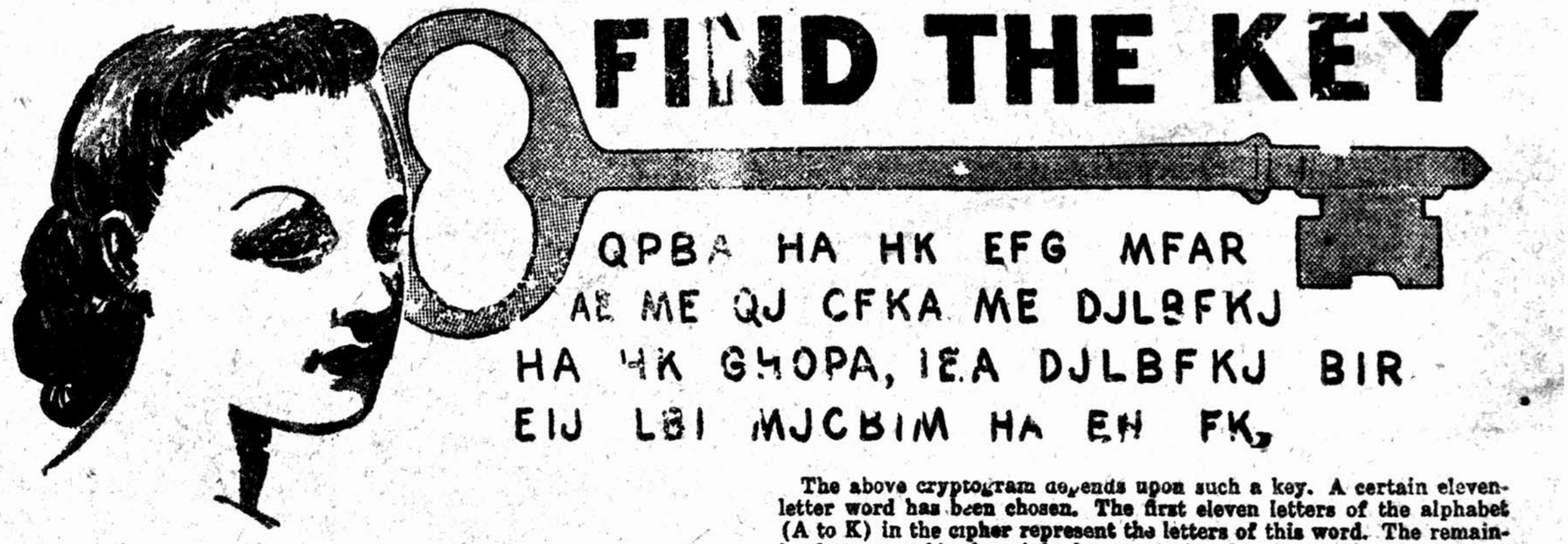
YOU'RE SHORT OF THE SIXTY YARD TARGET.
WE'LL SEND THIS ONE FOUR TIMES AS FAR AS THE LAST ONE
NOW YOU'RE AS FAR BEYOND THE TARGET AS YOU WERE SHORT OF IT, BEFORE
By how many yards did the last shot miss?

The Puzzle of the Digits

Can You Name the Planets?

WHAT an age we live in! For only ten cents one can take a trip through the stratosphere—down at Bunler's Beach. You can see all the stars, moons, comets and planets. There are—well, the names of the planets are painted on the side of the universe, but this spaceship goes so fast, that they have become a bit jumbled. Not that it will take a good puzzler long to read. He has only to count off a certain number of letters each time, going around and around the Milky Way until the names of eight planets have been spelled. You count clockwise, of course.

FIND THE KEY



CRYPTOGRAMS that are in actual service as a means of communication generally depend upon a key word. Instead of carrying a code with them, or memorizing a whole alphabet of symbols, the users merely keep in mind a single word.

The above cryptogram depends upon such a key. A certain eleven-letter word has been chosen. The first eleven letters of the alphabet (A to K) in the cipher represent the letters of this word. The remaining letters used in the original message that do not occur in the key word have been written in alphabetical order after the key word and the letters from L are assigned to them.

Solve this cryptogram in the regular way and then see if you can determine its key word.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of our Detective Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

DETECTIVE COMPETITION. 31/12/'39.	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Hitler Speaks

Plans Of War

"How to achieve the moral breakdown of the enemy before the war has started—that is the problem that interests me. Whoever has experienced war at the front will want to refrain from all avoidable bloodshed. Anything that helps preserve the precious German blood is good. We shall not shrink from the plotting of revolution. Remember Sir Roger Casement and the Irish in the last war. We shall have friends who will help us in all the enemy countries. We shall know how to obtain such friends. Mental confusion, contradiction of feeling, indecisiveness, panic; these are our weapons. Of course you know,' here Hitler turned to me, "the history of revolution. It is always the same: the ruling classes capitulate. Why? Defeatism; they have no longer the will to conquer. The lessons of revolution, these are the secret of the new strategy. I have learnt from the Bolsheviks. I do not hesitate to say so. One always learns most from one's enemies. Do you know the doctrine of the coup d'etat? Study it. Then you will know our task."

Adolf Hitler
Realmleader of Germany

Relation With Russia (1934)

"Koch runs a little too far ahead of reality," Hitler said in reference to these plans. "He's trying to persuade me that an alliance between Germany and Russia will instantaneously remove all our difficulties. He wants me to ally myself with Russia against Poland. There is no reason why I shouldn't make a pact with Russia if that will improve my position. So far he is quite right. That is by no means impossible, and to a large extent, it will depend on Poland when this happens. But Koch is also wrong. In this way we shall never attain what is necessary for us. We shall never be a great, world-conquering entity. On the contrary, we should then distrust each other more than ever, and the end of such a pact would be the decisive battle that cannot be escaped. Only 'one' can rule. If 'we' want to rule, we must first conquer Russia."

"Perhaps I shall not be able to avoid an alliance with Russia. I shall keep that as a trump card. Perhaps it will be the decisive gamble of my life. But it must not be made the subject of hole-and-corner literary gossip, nor played too soon. But it will never stop me from as firmly retracing my steps, and attacking Russia when my aims in the west have been achieved."

War With The West (1934)

"I could at any time come to an agreement with Soviet Russia,' he said at last, as he paused and faced me. "I could partition Poland when and how I pleased. But I don't want to. It would cost too much. If I can avoid it, I will not do it. I need Poland only so long as I am still menaced by the West."

"Do you seriously intend to fight the West?" I asked.

He stopped and looked at me.

"What else do you think we're arming for?" he retorted.

I said that I thought this would surely call forth a hostile coalition against Germany which would be too strong for her.

"That is what I have to prevent. We must proceed step by step, so that no one will impede our advance. How to do this I don't yet know. But that it will be done is guaranteed by Britain's lack of firmness and France's internal disunity."

Pacifism Of Allies

Hitler then began to talk about his favourite subject, the pacifism of Britain and France. I have heard him many times reiterate his unshakable conviction that Britain was quite incapable of waging another war, and that France, in spite of her magnificent Army, could, by the provocation of internal unrest and disunity in public opinion, easily be brought to the point where she would only be able to use her Army too late or not at all. I objected that we might find ourselves grievously mistaken in our belief in the impotence of Britain and France.

Hitler laughed scornfully. He would not live to see Britain again at war with Germany.

"Britain 'needs' a strong Germany. Britain and France will never again make common cause against Germany."

Hitler's imagination ranged over the entire world. He would attack Britain at all its weakest points. India no less than Canada. He planned the occupation of Sweden as well as Holland. The latter country, in particular, seemed to him a valuable jumping-off ground for air and underwater attacks on England.

"In less than eight hours we shall break through to their coast," he told me, in a tone of malignant triumph. A situation might arise, he explained, in which he might risk a great war. In that case, he would remain on the defensive, and leave it to the enemy to take the first aggressive step. On the enemy's doing so he would then seize on Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian States, improve his strategic positions, and propose peace under certain guarantees.

"If they don't like it they can try to drive me out. In any case they will have to bear the main burden of attack."

On my suggesting that another blockade of Germany would bring defeat, he laughed derisively.

"The day of Britain's might at sea is past. Aircraft and the U-boat have turned surface fleets into the obsolete playthings of the wealthy democracies. They are no longer a serious weapon in decisive warfare."

The United States

He expressed his contempt of the present Government of the United States.

"This is the last disgusting death-rate of a corrupt and outworn system which is a blot on the history of this people. Since the Civil War, in which the Southern States were conquered, against all historical logic and sound sense, the Americans have been in a condition of political and popular decay. In that war it was not the Southern States but the American people themselves who were conquered. In the spurious blossoming of economic progress and power politics America has ever since been drawn deeper into the mire of progressive self-destruction. A moneyed clique, which presumes to be good society and to represent the old families, rules the country under the fiction of a democracy which has never before been so nakedly exposed as a mass of corruption and legal venality. The beginnings of a great new social order based on the principle of slavery and inequality were destroyed by that war, and with them also the embryo of a future truly great America that would not have been ruled by a corrupt caste of tradesmen but by a real 'Herren'-class that would have swept away all the falsities of liberty and equality.

"The American people is not yet a nation in the ethnographical sense; it is a conglomerate of disparate elements. But it is the raw material of a nation. And the Yankees have failed to create a nation from it! They have instead kept their noses in their moneybags. To-day this is being avenged. Their difficulties will become insuperable."

"Do you mean," I asked, "that the German-American, rejuvenated by National Socialism, will be called to lead a new America?"

"That is exactly what I mean," Hitler returned. "We shall soon have an S. A. in America. We shall train our youth, and we shall have men whom degenerate Yankeedom will not be able to challenge. Into the hands of our youth will be given the great statesmanlike mission of Washington, which this corrupt democracy has trodden underfoot."

Germany And Religion

"The religions are all alike, no matter what they call themselves. They have no future—certainly none for the Germans. Fascism, if it likes, may come to terms with the Church. So shall I. Why not? That will not prevent me from tearing up Christianity root and branch, and annihilating it in Germany. The Italians are naive; they're quite capable of being heathens and Christians at the same time. The Italians and French are essentially heathens. Their Christianity is only skin-deep. But the German is different. He is serious in everything he undertakes. He wants to be either a Christian or a heathen. He cannot be both. Besides, Mussolini will never make heroes of his Fascists. It doesn't matter there whether they're Christians or heathens. But for our people it is decisive whether they acknowledge the Jewish Christ-creed, with its effeminate pity-ethics, or a strong, heroic belief in God in Nature, God in our own people, in in our destiny, in our blood. . . . Do you really believe the masses will ever be Christian again? Nonsense! Never again. That tale is finished. No one will listen to it again. But we can hasten matters. The parsons will be made to dig their own graves. They will betray their God to us. They will betray anything for the sake of their miserable little jobs and incomes."

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS FROM THE BOOK "HITLER SPEAKS", BY DR. HERMANN RAUSCHNING, THE AUTHOR OF "THE REVOLUTION OF DESTRUCTION," (PUBLISHED BY THORNTON BUTTERWORTH)

BRITISH BOY WHO IS "POTENTIAL MENACE TO THE REALM"

An 18-year-old youth was described at Birmingham, as being "obsessed with Nazism" and "a potential menace to the realm."

He was Trevor Edward Williams, of Lansdowne-road, Erdington, who was sentenced to six months' hard labour for stealing an R.A.M.C. officer's uniform and a quantity of books from the Birmingham public library.

A charge of doing an act falsely to suggest that he was in the service of the king was dismissed, and a charge of being on enclosed premises for the purpose of committing a felony was dropped.

Mr. M. P. Pugh, prosecuting, said that Williams had been carrying on a highly dangerous correspondence with enemies of the country.

In his bedroom, on the walls of which were pictures of Hitler and Goering, were found the uniform, a quantity of Nazi propaganda, letters to Germans, a German short-wave radio guide, Fascist propaganda, and Nazi Government documents.

Williams had worked in a key industry connected with the manufacture of 'planes and submarines. The firm had missed two confidential documents, and Williams had a key fitting the chief clerk's desk.

ADMIRED FUEHRER.

Superintendent Baguley, chief of the Birmingham C.I.D., said that Williams admitted that up to the time of the German-Russian Pact he had had a great admiration for the Fuehrer, but did not agree with the Pact, and had accordingly severed all connection with the Nazis.

"His mind is saturated with Nazism," the inspector added. "Anyone who got in touch with him could use him as a useful tool in this country."

It was stated that Williams had been a member of "The Link" and desired to promote friendship with Germany. He was a brilliant linguist.

CURATIVE VALUE OF RADIUM DISCOUNTED

Sir Leonard Hill, director of research at the St. John Clinic and Institute of Physical Medicine, declared in a paper read before the Royal Society of Arts in London that the world would be little the worse off if all the radium in the country which was now buried for security from bombing remained where it was, although big monetary influences would cry out against this.

The use of radium for treatment of cancer had resulted in not a few cases in the production of intolerable and unrelievable neuralgia, he said. Since the discovery of radium by the Curies, who made not one penny out of its exploitation, enormous sums had paid to those who worked radium-bearing ore and placed it on the market for curative purposes. It was claimed that modern X-ray methods could do all that radium did, and that dosage could be better controlled. — "Manchester Guardian."

Soviet Russia Fights Disease

(Continued From Page 7)

vacation with pay for workers and other employees and the provision of a wide network of sanatoria, rest homes and the clubs for the accommodation of the toilers."

Rest Homes

In Tsarist Russia only the rich could enjoy rest and get treatment in the health resorts. The toiling class could not even dream of it. Now health resorts and sanatoria are thrown open to the masses. In 1919 the Soviet Government issued a decree, according to which all the health resorts were declared state property. The former Tsarist palaces, villas, the landowners' estates were converted into rest homes and sanatoria for the use of the masses. At the same time, new places are built for this purpose, on the sunny-beach of Crimea in the palm-tree woods of Adjaristan, in the mountains of Svanetia, and in other suitable places in the vast country of the Soviets.

Rest homes are scattered all over the country—both in industrial centres and in the country side in the villages. They function throughout the year.

In the last few years millions of Soviet citizens made use of health resorts and sanatoria. In 1937, 1,747,000 people made use of the rest homes and 495,000 people were in sanatoria. Besides, about 3,000,000 people were sent during last two years to one-day rest homes.

Care for the health of women and children surpasses anything of that sort even in the most advanced countries like Great Britain, America and Germany. Thousands of institutions have been set up for mother and child welfare, maternity homes, creches, consultation centres for mother and child, milk-dairies for new-born babies, etc. By the end of 1937, there were about 770,000 children in the creches (excluding the seasonal creches in the villages) and 4,300 consultation centres for mother and child. In 1913, under Tsarist regime there were altogether 9 consultation centres and 550 places in the creches. Under the Soviets these amenities are increasing every year by leaps and bounds.

Creches where children's nourishment is properly organised and where they have skilled medical service, play a tremendous role in the fight against child death-rate.

All women in cities and villages are provided with free medical aid during child-birth. This applies also to the population of the remotest national regions, where before the revolution women received no medical aid at all, and were treated at home by quacks under bad sanitary conditions.

In 1937, there were in maternity homes and in general medical institutions 109,000 beds for expectant mothers, while in 1914, under the old regime there were only 6,800 beds. In 1937, the Soviet Government spent 500,000,000 roubles on the construction of modern maternity homes and creches.

"Everything for children" is the slogan of the Soviets. A large network of children's poli-clinics, clinics and hospitals has been created. Besides that the children are provided with excellent medical service. Millions of children are sent in vacations to the country side, picturesque health centres at the expense of the State and the trade unions. In 1937, 636,000,000 were assigned for this purpose.

Progress Of Medical Science

Medical science in the U.S.S.R. is developing very rapidly. In Tsarist Russia medical science did not get such encouragement. A scientist like Sechenov was persecuted for writing a book like "Reflexes of the Brain". He was accused on the plea that the book was aimed "to corrupt the public morals". He was an international figure like Pavlov, but was not allowed to become a member of the Academy of Science. Professor Botkin, another international figure, had to publish his researches at his own expense, though he was director of a scientific institute.

In Soviet Russia medical research occupies an important position. The State gives every help for conducting such researches. Professor Pavlov's experimental laboratory at Koltushy is known throughout the world. Enormous money is spent on the construction and maintenance of up-to-date scientific medical institutions. For instance, 100 million roubles were spent on the construction of the Institute of Experimental Medicine in 1937. It is built in Moscow on the bank of the Moscow river. There are about 6,500 rooms in the building of this institute. Famous Soviet scientists are working here. The work of Professor Pavlov is continued here. Professor Sperenski and his disciples are investigating the role of the nervous system in the origin and development of the diseases. A large amount of work is being carried on in cancer and such other deadly diseases.

In 1926, the Institute of Haemotology and Transfusion was founded. The work of this institute has a world-wide fame. Here the Soviet scientists have worked out methods of conserving blood, which enables its preservation for medical purposes. Transfusion is widely used in U.S.S.R. and has shown excellent results.

Research Institutes

There are at present more than 200 scientific medical research institutions tackling important medical problems. Each new discovery made here is being immediately applied in practice to raise the standard of health in U.S.S.R.

Films of the scientific medical researches are shown to the public to arouse in them a scientific outlook in life. Intensive propaganda is done to raise the standard of sanitation. Public lectures are held to enlighten the population. Even in public parks such propaganda is not forgotten. Grotesque figures of drunkards are placed in such places to remind the people of the disastrous results of over-drinking. Russia as a nation was once very much addicted to Vodka drinking—the Tsars and the liquor owners used to make fantastic profits at the cost of the nation's health. The poor toilers had nothing else in life but to forget their worries in the glass of Vodka. To-day such drinks are rapidly disappearing. Young people are discouraged from drinking liquors.

The world has to learn a lot from Soviet Russia.

Children in U. S. S. R. are given special food in the school.

MYSTERY OF THE HORMONES

(Continued from Page 3)

hormones that give to a woman her smooth skin, her curves, her mellow voice, and her charming womanly grace. Similarly the hormones from male glands give to a man his courage, muscle tone, whiskers, his deep voice and other masculine attributes that distinguish him from a woman. The truth about male hormone activity and the process of castration was known in ancient India. We have all read of the enuchs, persons divested of their gonads, who were employed by princes as chamberlains of their harems, for such castrated persons were deprived of masculine characteristics and tendencies. A fiery stallion becomes a placid gelding through castration, and the dangerous bull becomes a tractable steer without his gonadal hormones.

Scientists have now been not only successful in isolating the male hormone from testes, but they have also prepared this from the urine of males and recently from a class of chemical substance called sterols or solid alcohols. The female hormone has also been isolated from ovaries, corpus luteum, from pregnancy urine and synthesised from sterols. Dr. Neal E. Miller of the Institute of Human Relations, Yale University, found that injections of the chemically synthesised male hormone, testosterone propionate, rejuvenated old men, who became young both mentally and sexually. Elation took the place of depression and rational aggressiveness replaced irrational irritability. Nervousness and emotional instability disappeared bringing back muscle tone, energy and stamina.

Hormones are the latest weapons forged by science in the unremitting battle against human suffering and disease. It is hoped that the fruits of researches in the domain of endocrinology will, at no distant date, enable us to realise the man's ancient dream of Eternal youth.

ODYSSEY OF POLISH GOLD

PARIS, (By Mail).

This is the Odyssey of 70 tons of Polish gold (worth about £19,000,000) which, after a journey of nearly 6,200 miles by road, rail and boat in two continents, has now arrived safely in Paris.

The story of the gold's journey, according to the "Paris Soir", began with the order for the evacuation of Warsaw at the end of the first week of the war.

A fleet of lorries was obtained. The lorries were loaded and set out for the Rumanian frontier. A squadron of German 'planes attempted to attack the caravan but failed.

Safely across the frontier the gold was transported by rail to Constanza and loaded on a Turkish ship.

A few hours after the ship had sailed the Rumanian Government received a request from Germany not to permit the exit of the gold.

For a week the ship cruised in the Eastern Mediterranean. The French Government then gave orders for the gold to be disembarked in Syria.

From there a French ship took it to France.

SOLUTIONS TO TO-DAY'S PUZZLES

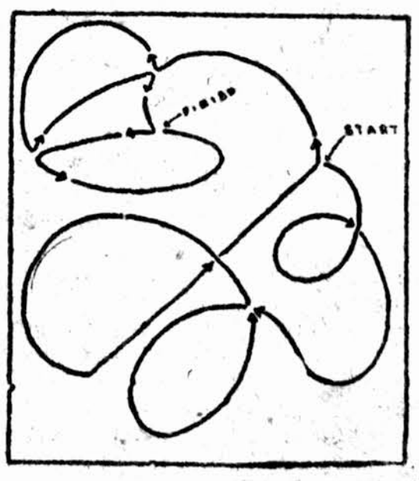
Five-Minute Poser: Since the second shot was as much over the target as the first shot was short of it, the distance covered by the two shots was the same as if both shots had struck the target, that is, 120 yards. As the distance of one shot was four times the other, we have only to divide 120 by 5 to get 24, the distance of the short shot. Then substracting 24 from 60, we get 36, the distance by which the two shots missed the targe.

Naming the Planets: The count is seven. The planets are: Saturn, Mars, Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Uranus.

Puzzle of the Digits: Multiply by 8 and add 9.

The "Find the Key" Puzzle: The key word is TAMBOURINES. The cryptogram reads: What it is our duty to do we must do because it is right, not because any one can demand it of us.

CRYPTIC MESSAGES: The solution to the scavenger hunt problem reads: "LURE BENSON FROM THE CHESTERFIELD AND LEAD HIM UNDER RALEIGH'S HEDGES TO FIND OLD GOLD." The substitution starts with U for L and rotates successively from there through all 26 letters of the alphabet. To find the key to the transposition cipher puzzle, write the six-letter words downwards, one after the other, and read across inside the frame of nulls. "THRIFT COMES TOO LATE WHEN YOU FIND IT AT THE BOTTOM OF YOUR PURSE." (Seneca.)



LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

MRS. GOSSIP: "So your daughter is about to marry. Do you really feel she is ready for the battle of life."

Mrs. Chatter: "She should be. She's been in four engagements already."

* * * *

IT seems that an elephant being transported in India grew restive and flung a railwayman over the line. This is thought to be the first known case of a trunk throwing a porter about.

* * * *

POET Whenever I read a beautiful spring poem it makes me feel like a bird and I want to fly above the clouds

Editor—Yes every time I read one it makes me soar.

* * * *

AN Irish philosopher has said that a long dry spell is a good omen—because it always rains immediately after a long dry spell.

* * * *

"HOW did you happen to marry?"

"Oh, the same old story. We started out to be good friends, and then changed our minds."

* * * *

MALONEY—Good mornin', Missus Murphy an' is Pat at home?

Mrs. Murphy—Sure, Denis, and where are your eyes? Isn't that his shirt facing ye on the loine?

* * * *

"YOU slandered me to my friends: I was silent. You stole my sweetheart from me, and I said nothing. But now you have copied my summer dress and hat—that is the last straw!"

* * * *

HEARD the story of the militiaman who was asked his age by the sergeant-major? "Twenty," he replied. And—isn't it shocking?—he didn't say "Sir."

The S. M. pointed wrathfully to his rank badge and barked:

"What do you think I am?"

"Forty," said the militiaman.

* * * *

TRAVELLER: There are some spectacles one never forgets.

Old Lady: I wish you would tell me where I could get a pair. I'm always forgetting mine.

* * * *

CHESTER was more familiar with automobiles than with cats. A kitten was given to him, and his joy knew no bounds. He stroked and caressed and fondled it. Much pleased with such treatment, kitty began to purr contentedly. Chester looked at it in wonder, listening, then called to his mother: "O Mama! the kitty's engine is going".

* * * *

CRITIC: "The picture of the horse is good, but where is the wagon".

Artist: "Oh, the horse will draw that."

DONOVAN'S wife awoke in the small hours to hear him stealthily moving things about in the kitchen.

"What might yet be lookin' for, darlin'?" she asked.

"Nothing," said Donovan, "just nothing."

"Oh!" said his wife helpfully. "Then ye'll find it in the bottle where the whisky used to be."

* * * *

IN an Irish court an old man was once called into the witness box. He was nearly blind, and mistook the steps that led into the witness box; instead he mounted those that led up to the bench.

The judge smiled at the mistake and asked him jocularly: "Is it a judge you want to be, my good man?"

"Ah, faith, thin, your honour," was the reply, "I am an old man now and maybe it is all I'm fit for."

* * * *

MOTHER: "How careless you are, Dickey, you've lost your manners."

Dicky: "Then, mother, you might offer a reward for their return."

* * * *

FIRST GIRL: "Isn't the new typist plain?"

Second Girl: "Plain! She's so plain she couldn't even get a horse to try to run away with her."

THE captain of a sailing vessel was questioning a new hand regarding his knowledge of ships and the sea. After repeatedly receiving wrong answers, he asked, in exasperation: "Hang, it all, man, tell me this: where's the mizzen mast?"

"I don't know," replied the aspiring seaman. "How long has it been mizzen?"

* * * *

AFTER a few words, mostly spoken by the young wife, her hubby sprang to his feet.

"You've gone too far! he exclaimed angrily. "This is our last quarrel. I'm going right out of your life."

"Oh, Henry darling, where are you going?" she cried.

"Where I'll never trouble you again," he replied as he started to open the front door of the little home in which they had such pride—until now. "I'll fnd a place where wild adventure will wipe out the memories of this moment—perhaps in the jungle—or on the stormy seas——"

As he spoke he opened the door, then closed it again and turned sternly to his wife.

"It's lucky for you it's raining!"

* * * *

"CAN you type?"

"Yes, I use the Columbus system."

"What's that?"

"I discover a key, then land on it."

THE captain of the local fire brigade entered the Pig and Whistle and ordered a half-pint of beer. The landlady looked at him in astonishment, for she had never known him order less than a pint.

Doubting whether she had heard aright, she said, "Did you say half a pint, captain?"

"Why, yes," replied the fireman. "I know it's unusual, but I haven't time for a pint. I'm on my way to a fire."

* * * *

HE was a jolly, good-humoured farmer. Nothing could upset him. One day he was sitting on the roof of the farm watching the waters of a flood swirl past him.

A gloomy neighbour rowed over to his perch.

"Hallo, Ted!" groaned the neighbour. "All your hens washed away this morning?"

"Yes," replied the farmer cheerfully; "but the ducks can swim, you know."

"Ah, but the apple-trees and all that are gone, aren't they?"

"Yes," admitted Ted; "but the crop would have been a failure anyway."

"I see," persisted the neighbour, "that the water is over your windows."

"That's right," replied the optimistic farmer, "but they've needed cleaning for weeks"

Our Humorist At Large

He: "I can't stand a bad loser."
She: "Really! It's the good winnings that annoy me."

Mistress: "So you are going next week, Elsie—are you leaving to improve your position?"
"Lor' no, Mum, I'm going to get married."

"I see this book says the hotel you stayed at was all electrical."
"Gee! I should say it was. Even the bill gave me a shock."

SCENES OF DEPARTED GLORY ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY

(Continued From Page 4)

traces of drapery and wears anklets. Her face, breast and arms are much damaged.

This was one of the series of educational excursions organised by Bombay Historical Society.

Ruins Of Bassein Fort

On the 17th instant another party of scholars and teachers of both sexes, including Profs. C. P. Buddrani, and S. A. Raut of the Secondary Training College, made an educational excursion to the ruins of Bassein. This party too was conducted by Mr. Braz A. Fernandes of the Bombay Historical Society.

Bassein Road station is only about 30 miles from Bombay, and from the station to the Fort the distance is somewhat over four miles by a metalled road. The modern municipal road goes right through the Fort and emerges at the Mandvi Bundar. Here we pause to enjoy the view. But our immediate object is the Porta do Mar or the Sea Gate of the Fort. This mighty gate, with bastions and embrasures, was built to last. There is a width and majesty about it that speaks of those great days of the little kingdom that once made so wonderful a bid for fame. But now we are alone—no sentinel stands there. We are alone in the deep shadows, with, perhaps, the spirits of the departed who may still, for aught we know, come here, when the world is asleep, to haunt the scene of their departed glory.

Like A Ghost City

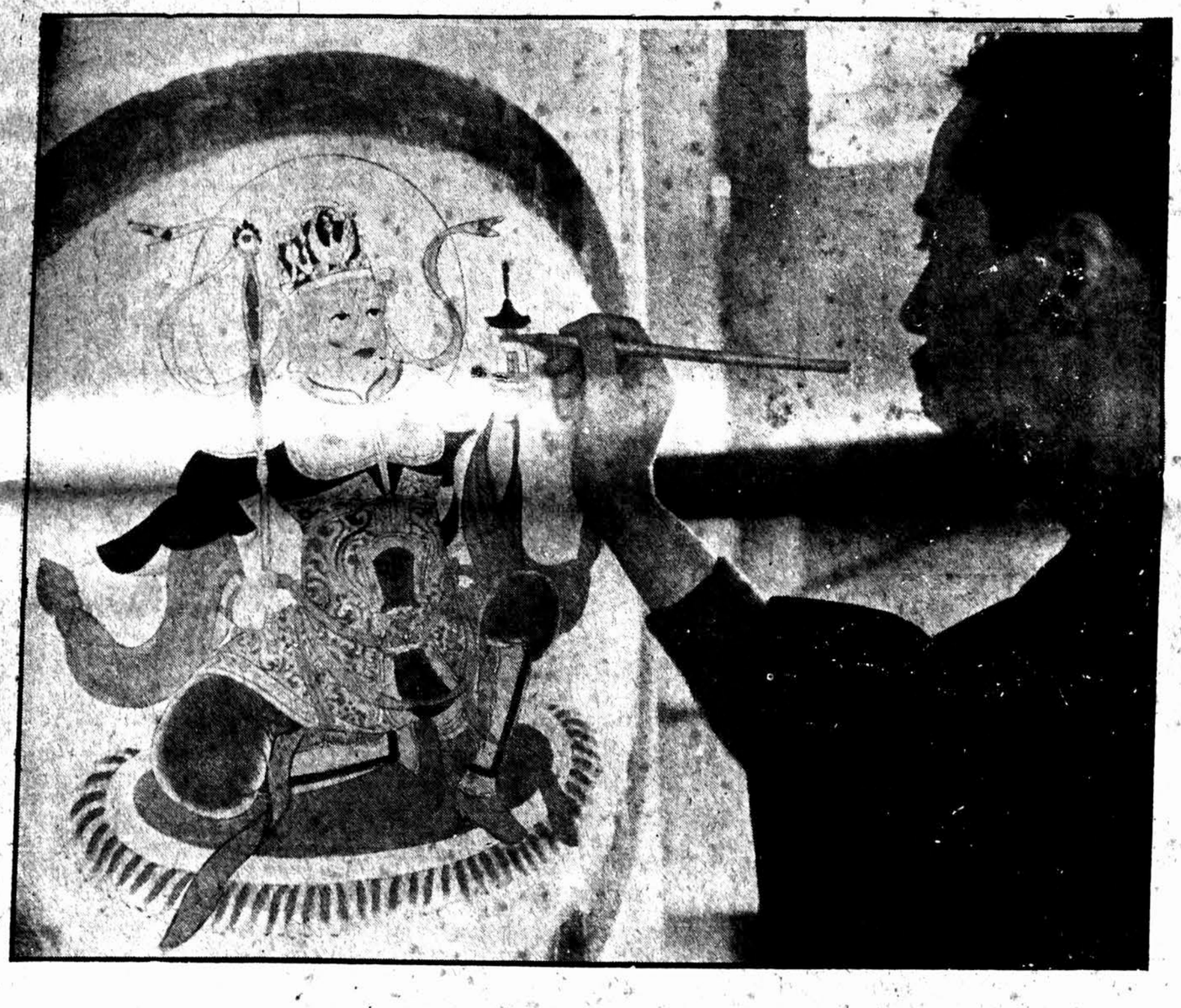
On entering the inner door of the gate we come into the Fort, but where are the palaces, the gardens, the pleasure groves of the Portuguese capital of the North? Alas! obeying the predestined laws, they have perished. Desolation and ruin meet our eyes. Fragments of walls with windows and archways, overgrown with grass and intermingled with palm, tamarind and the 'pipal,' are scattered about in confused profusion. The pride and glory of the Portuguese rule lie buried under mountains of debris, of garbage, of crushed mortar and carved stone. Like a ghost city, Bassein stands as a symbol of tragedy.

Mr. Braz Fernandes conducted the party through the ruins, explaining the use and purpose of each of the ruins, and translating some of the hundreds of inscriptions scattered about the place. The oldest inscription is on the bastion of the Citadel. It is dated 1536, and tells us that the fort was built by Garcia de Sa by the order of the Governor Nuno da Cunha. Hundreds of tombstones with elaborately carved epitaphs and coat-of-arms, indicate how vast and populous was this city in the heyday of the Portuguese in India.

It was the Marathas that sounded the knell of Portugal's glory. Taking advantage of the laxity of discipline, the Marathas became formidable and laid siege to Bassein, and when on that memorable day Chimnaji Appa pressed on the Fort, captains Souza, Pereira and John Ferraz showed marvellous valour and chivalry, and finally on the 19th of May 1739, the curtain drew up on the last scene of the tragedy—the Marathas wrested the power which had caused the Portuguese to shed so much blood to acquire.

French West African troops embarking for Europe to participate in the fight against Germa ny.

Duke and Duchess of Kent visit their "evacuated" children, Prince Edward and Princess Alexandra.



A Japanese artist painting a Bodhisattva mural on the pillar of a new pagoda built on the ruins of a 1,300 year old Buddhist Temple in Osaka.

Left.—A sensational spy trial has just ended at Geneva, when the Italian born Swiss Dancing Girl, Mrs. Virginia Capt., a designer, Roger Yoel, and a Geneva Detective Paul Rochat with his wife Dolly were all sentenced to imprisonment. They were arrested when trying to pass the French Frontier and were found to be carrying important documents concerning the Swiss Army. Mrs. Capt. (right) was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

★

Right.—Soviet Navy on guard in the Baltic.

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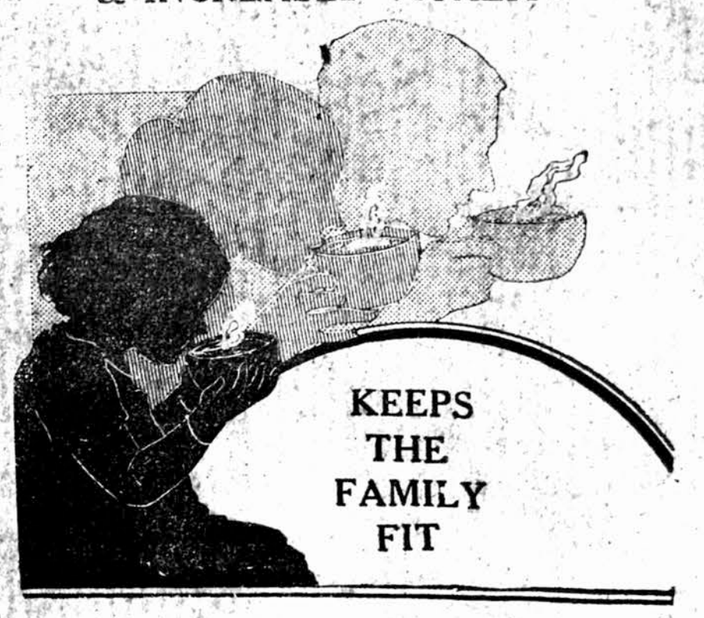

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